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CHAPTERS ON REFORM.

The Necessities of New-York and How to Meet Them.

BY NON-PARTISAN.

Political Corporations and Tammany.

CHAPTER II.

A resolute, earnest man can do a great deal alone; but co-operative action has a power vastly beyond the increase of numbers. Fifty soldiers acting in concert will be more effective than five hundred acting without concert; ten thinkers agreeing together to disseminate a precise thing will produce a greater change in public opinion than a hundred men of equal capacity writing and speaking with no common aims on the same subject. This vast power of coöperative numbers is at the basis of all armies, all commercial association, all political parties, and all the moral and religious organizations of the world. When to this power are added the element of perpetuity, and the capacity of acting by a majority, so that the will of individuals is merged in the will of prevailing numbers, and death does not defeat the work or divide the councils, we have the mighty, enduring, ever vital and active organizations that have swayed the world. Such elements make monastic orders, churches of every sect, political aristocracies, stupendous stock companies that subjugate ancient empires, cover the ocean with ships and the land with railroads and manufactures. And without such elements, the vast Bible, mission, tract, and other humane associations, whose influence is felt in every quarter of the globe, would be impossible.

To these bodies, with the power of taking and holding property, and with undying life, we give the name of corporations. No individual or number of individuals can make one of them, without the consent and aid of the State. The laws of every country declare the subjects and conditions in reference to which one of these corporate bodies may be formed. The power of such bodies may be so abused, there is such peril in the presence of endless life and indefinite capacity for property and action, in the midst of short individual lives and means, that every State has to put clear limits to the objects, methods and dimensions of all kinds of corporations. An individual may be a marriage broker, a quack doctor, a grog-shop keeper, a procurer of political nominations and offices, a legislative lobbyist, the leader of a political ring, or a pot-house brawler; but no Government has ever yet been vile or foolish enough to permit a law under which corporations could be formed having for their avowed object to increase the numbers and influence of individuals devoting themselves to either of those pursuits. The proposal of a law for the creation of corporations, having for their object the propagation of groggeries, the procuring of political offices, the care of the funds, and increase of the power of legislative lobbyists, would shock the moral sense of our people. Such emotion would be highly creditable to them; but it is not creditable to them that they have allowed such results to be attained, indirectly, by a stupendous corporation, which, created in the name and in the general sphere of benevolence, has imbibed the lowest spirit of mercenary politics, and usurping the qualities and shape of a huge, voracious, insatiable political Leviathan, has left its sphere, and come prowling and devouring into that of party politics. Before considering further what is to be done with this corporate monster, which has, in our system, the vices and power of the Jacobin Club and Jesuit College united, and which the people so fear and execrate, under the name of *Tammany Hall*, let us look a moment at some points of principle and policy.

This country is dotted all over with corporations relating to education, benevolence, charity and religion, as well as to most branches of reputable business, and their influence is immense and generally beneficent. We have, however, *only a single party corporation; and of this the sole business is the trade of politics; the end, public patronage and spoils, and the dividends, public offices, sinecure places, and shares in the pillage of the treasury of the people.* Its fame, however, is infamous all over the world, and its managers have been able to achieve the united renown of brigand chiefs, municipal robbers, and unexampled demagogues. There is no legal authority or precedent for such a corporation; and its very existence is not less a fraud than are its policy and its management. The laws of this State have never yet provided for party corporations. Here arises an interesting and important question. May not the good of corporate action be applied to politics, and its evils be at the same time avoided? I think such legislation is easy, and that it is one of the first duties of the present session. It seems to me a poor account of our political wisdom, that we have thus far allowed politics to suffer all the evils of corporate action, and have secured to political life none of its wholesome effects. There has been something both painful and ludicrous in the short-sighted simplicity with which the war of public indignation and wrath has been waged against the measures and the rascality, the present officers, the bribed hirelings and the deluded rascals of the great Tammany corporation, while no one appears to have seen that the real power was the political corporation itself, or that the only effectual blow must be one that should knock all the political life out of that old corporate body of benevolence into which such life had stolen. It seems not to have been considered that to strike down the present officers is not to kill a corporation, nor even to curtail its funds, or close its hall for future mischief. The danger is in the perpetual corporate life, the constant funds and the living self-propagating power and spirit of political mischief, after all living managers are hurled down or sent to prison. The bull in the ring, plunging at the red flag, and not at him whose other hand bears a deadly sword; the besiegers who should smash all the balls as they fall, but never attack the citadel from which they come, might be taken as fair illustrations of the measures proposed for abating the evil of this unparalleled corporation. The corporation itself is the source of the evils, and everything else—acts, agents, methods, corruption funds—are but the consequences. The nuisance itself is what needs to be abated. Now, I am far from advising that the Tammany charter be repealed. I am opposed to all acts of political vindication or vindictiveness. Every party, when in power, and especially a party claiming high regard for the highest public opinion, must do as it would be done by, and only act in that wise and deliberate manner which is consistent with a regard for justice and the public welfare.

Besides, I am convinced that there is a useful field for enlarging the influence of political ideas, and disseminating political knowledge by the aid of corporations, which has not yet been occupied, and which we ought at once to improve. All parties and every class of political thinkers must be allowed equal opportunities of corporate organization and action in this field. Their counterbalancing influence will be the public safety. The satanic spirits that sustain Tammany must have as fair a field as the very saints of politics; but when there are no chances for spoils, and when the wholesome barriers I propose shall hedge in the corporate activities of traders in politics, it is more than possible that such spirits will find no attractions or profit in political corporations.

Let us now see what sort of political corporations we need and will be safe. A part of our political evils is the party bias and hate that prevent tens of thousands of our citizens from reading but more than one side of political questions. Honest poor men, willing to know the truth, have no means of reaching it. Only intense, mercenary, party journals reach them. There are many important political subjects—such as the effects of the Registry laws, compulsory attendance upon the schools, the sanitary laws, the evils of a low Judiciary, the bad effects of too frequent elections, the theory and effect of the license system, the advantages of a high standard of civil service, the abuses of City Government, and others too numerous to mention—upon which the people need and would be glad to receive candid political instruction. We have no organized means of imparting it, except political parties, which are not candid and only present one side; and we have no corporate agency for such purpose, but the Tammany Society, which has sunk far beneath the level of ordinary party morality. Single individuals cannot establish the means of any permanent political instruction, and we have no laws for the formation of corporations for the diffusion of political knowledge, and every one must admit such knowledge is most desirable. The nearest approach to such corporations are those found under the act authorizing corporations for charity and benevolence. There can be no question that the rule of parties is far too stringent, and that political education and thought are sadly neglected. There is among us too great power in mere numbers, and too little in political ideas. It is also very clear that the instructions I have mentioned as so desirable would give increased strength to the great party which most regards the highest standard of public duty, and would steadily undermine that party which pays most deference to the demands of ignorance, bigotry, and all the influences of vice and villainy. There are in our community men of wealth and public spirit who would make generous contributions of money, time and thought for the diffusion of sound political knowledge, if the work could be carried on by the aid of well-organized corporations. The Corn Law League, the anti-slavery societies, are striking examples on a larger scale of what might be done. Let us, then, learn from the abuses of an unlimited political corporation, and from all the phenomena of these strange times, how to restrain what is evil and enforce what is good, through corporate political action in the sphere of politics. It does not seem to me difficult to sketch the outlines of such a method. It seems clear that no such corporation should be allowed to make a trade of party nominations, and that no ambitious demagogue should use the aid of such a body to advance himself to an office, or to gain a fee by bartering the corporate influence to any other demagogue. Equally plain, I think it to be, that no such corporation should be allowed to make itself a mere piece of party machinery, or to control great halls where only one side of a political question is heard, and only one class of political opinion is allowed admission. No less certain it is that the laws of the State should not be used to give vigor and endless life to bodies which are to use their power for the secret production and dissemination of a pestiferous partisan literature in the interests of its favorite political jobbers, and for the deception and control of the ignorant and bigoted in a city rabble. It is bad enough that private individuals must be allowed to do such things. These views suggest that it is not only an act of justice, but of public duty, that the powers and practices of Tammany should be greatly curtailed, and that all the provisions hereafter suggested should be applied to that and the other political corporations hereinafter provided for.

There should, in view of these considerations, be enacted at this session a law authorizing the foundation of corporations for the "Diffusion of Political Knowledge," which should contain the following essential provisions:

1. That any number of citizens of this State, not less than five nor exceeding fifty, may sign articles of association, and upon any three of them making oath that the same are for the purposes of this act, and with the intents of pursuing its objects as a corporation, and the intended place of such corporate business, any Judge of the Supreme Court, being satisfied that the same are in conformity to this act, shall indorse his approval, and order the same to be filed with the clerk of the county where such corporation is to be located; and the clerk of such county shall file the same, and certify a copy to be filed with the Secretary of State. Thereafter such persons, being organized, shall be a political corporation, and have the general powers of corporations.

2. The objects of such corporation shall be the "Diffusion of Political Knowledge," and the promotion of the discharge of the duties of citizens.

3. A vote of three-fourths of the corporators may, at a regular meeting, elect new members, who shall be corporators on signing the list of corporators.

4. Such corporators shall keep full records of their proceedings, and the same shall be open at all times to the examination of the Governor, the Attorney-General and the State Senators respectively.

5. The officers of such a corporation shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Secretary and an Executive Committee, to be elected by the corporators, who alone can vote on any question. The several persons so elected shall be called corporate officers, and a list of them and of the names of all corporators and of all political missionaries and agents employed by the corporation shall be annually filed by the Secretary, under his oath, in the office of said county clerk, and the same shall be open at proper times to public inspection.

6. No such corporate officer shall accept any nomination for a public office or hold any such public office while such corporate officer.

7. Such corporation may publish and distribute books, pamphlets and papers on political subjects, and may employ and pay political missionaries for their distribution, and to influence citizens to the discharge of their political duties.

8. Neither such corporations, nor any of its officers, shall take any part in making any political nominations, nor shall any meeting for such purpose be held in any place, hall or room belonging to or under the control of such corporation. Nor shall any meeting held in any such place, hall or room, for any political purpose, (to which any persons but such corporators whose names are so filed are admitted,) unless such meeting is freely open to the public, irrespective of party, creed or race.

9. No such corporation shall own or hold real estate beyond the value of $250,000, nor beyond the reasonable amount required for the discharge of the legitimate purposes of such corporation, as herein defined, nor shall any such corporation own personal property, (aside from current subscriptions,) from devisees or other sources, of which the annual income shall exceed $25,000.

10. Every such corporation shall cause three copies of every book, pamphlet and paper which it shall aid in circulating to be promptly filed in the State Library, and shall also file annually with the Secretary of State a report, under the oath of its Treasurer, of all money received and paid out, and for what purpose, and a statement, under the oath of its Secretary, of all publications circulated during the past year.

11. The corporation known as the Tammany Society, (correctly specifying its true name,) in the City of New-York, is hereby declared to be a corporation under this act, and such Society and its officers are declared to be subject to all the conditions, limitations, duties and disqualifications herein specified, as effectually as if the said Society had been formed as a corporation under this act. And said Society shall hereafter be limited to the objects, and governed and conducted as a corporation hereunder.

12. There should be proper penalties to enforce these provisions, and the right of suit for them should be given to any citizen.

I am satisfied that corporations of great public usefulness would be formed under such a law, and that large funds would be used to elevate the political education of the people. Provisions like the foregoing would prevent such bodies being secretly debased to private and mercenary ends under the name of party and the pretense of the public good. The people would always know what they did, what books and other writings they circulated, and who were the persons thus engaged. The secret deception and private pillage of Tammany Hall would be impossible. The persons allowed to be employed as *political missionaries* would be well known, as would all the books and papers they should circulate. I believe they would be a great gain upon the vile and secret runners and repeaters which Tammany has employed, and which every secret and unrestrained political corporation would employ. I am sure we have public-spirited men of fortune who would be glad to give of their abundance to disseminate among the honest poor brief, well-written tracts upon the interests and duties of good citizens. These corporations would be agencies of public enlightenment, and not organizations to enable ignorance and rowdyism to rule under the guidance of priests and demagogues. For men of public spirit and unselfish aims, they would have great attraction, but political jobbers and rowdy rascals would find them neither interesting nor profitable. If the leaders of the political majority in the City really wish to weaken the power of the vile, and to increase the influence of the worthy in the City, they can show it by consenting that the great corporation of political iniquity be reduced to the safe proportions and methods under which we have seen that honest men can organize for honest political influence. Those who hope to see that mighty power revived, under their own control, and all its perverted franchises again exerted, without a corporate rival for the selfish interests of party, will of course oppose all these suggestions. They know that one night devoted to the cunning work of resignations and elections will give it an official force personally unimpeachable; and their opposition to the views herein expressed will best show how highly they prize its unrestrained powers for the purposes of selfish and personal politics.

They will struggle to make that old haunt once more a place where rowdy rabbles shall listen to low party appeals; where ignorance, bigotry, grog-shop keepers and gamblers (the tools of the Rings and the wholesale traders in public corruption) can be taught the lowest lessons of partisanship, and drilled to the most detestable duties of hirelings. That vast hall stands ready to receive its accustomed barbarians. There are among its familiar officials those expert in all the crafts of party scoundrelism; large funds are ready for the uses of political corruption; the same intrigues and secrecy which of old made its methods effective, may be repeated; its corporate life and organized activity endure to overpower and to outlive all individual efforts. There are traitors in the City minority still anxious to be bought, and even this fiery ordeal of public wrath will not strike down all the great public robbers of the City majority who are anxious to buy such traitors.

There are on the other hand, among the leaders of the City majority, honorable men, who want no such persuasions and facilities for secret and mercenary partisan intrigue as such an unrestrained corporation affords. They know that the same means that destroyed their own influence in Tammany, and gave control to knaves, would quickly accomplish the same iniquity again. They know that no virtue in that corporation, no ability in themselves, nothing short of a high moral influence from without, aroused by the most [illegible] of their political opponents, and only aided in their own party when that new power seemed to lead on to victory, could have given the better men of the City majority another chance to drive the Tammany Pegasus even for a space. As the rascality and ignorance of the majority will follow the worst of its leaders, the people may well look to the fate of Tammany as a forecast of the future policies of the City majority. We shall soon see whether the leadership of that majority is to be guided in the spirit of its lowest or of its highest elements; whether the accepted leaders of this crisis will call their party up to the level of the public well-being, or will prefer to go down themselves into the quagmires after party majorities.

If Tammany is allowed to be raised as the sole political corporation, with no such limits to its action as I have suggested, or if the public virtue of the country is not given equal means of corporate action, such folly and blindness will be exhibited as will be sad to contemplate and long lamented. One act of legislative foresight and duty now may send a foul spirit to the shade, and call to life many angels of light.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS---XXI.

Lockport.

LOCKPORT, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1871.

This city is essentially a child of the Erie Canal. As the train from Niagara Falls slackens its speed before crossing the canal bridge on approaching the Lockport station, the eye is at once attracted by a sort of giant's staircase in the Erie Canal of even more imposing dimensions than the celebrated Giant's Staircase in the Doge's Palace at Venice. Immediately the exclamation involuntarily escapes one: "Ah! *Lockport!* I see." It is at this point that, by an extensive system of lockage, the heavily-laden barges are enabled to ascend and descend the low range of hills down which the canal takes its course, and on the extreme edge of one of which stands the active little city of Lockport, looking over one of the most extensive level plains in the State of New-York. It was concerning the system of lockage at Lockport that that brilliant luminary of the Ring—Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS—succeeded, two years ago, in making such an ass of himself before the State Senatorial Committee on Canals, when he appeared as Secretary of the Commercial Union. The question of the scarcity of water above the Lockport level happened at the moment to be the immediate subject of investigation. What an opportunity for NATHANIEL to distinguish himself! In answer to a question put to him he made reply that it was easy enough to keep plenty of water on that level; for if they could lock water down, he could not see why they could not *lock water up from below*, and so have all the water they wanted. Poor SANDS! The Committee would, doubtless, have so far forgotten their Senatorial dignity as to laugh aloud at any one else propounding such a topsy-turvey theory. But, then, SANDS, you know—well, he is and always will be SANDS. It is, perhaps, needless to say that the Committee took no action whatever on Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS' extraordinary suggestion, but turned their attention to the consideration of the views of more sensible and practical men on this much-vexed question.

This problem of locks and water levels, however, involving, as it does, the high cost and the prevention of the increase of transportation, is still unsolved, and the shippers of Buffalo, Syracuse, and other cities on the canal, are unsparing in their anathemas, especially against the locks. They complain of the charges the boatmen make for transporting lumber, grain, &c., to New-York, but admit that they are barely sufficient to allow the boatmen to live. They demand that the locks shall be increased at least one-third in length, so as to permit the passage of boats large enough to warrant the expenditure of building them as propellers. They claim that these larger boats would require no more hands to manage them than the smaller boats, and that the lessening of the duration of the voyage to New-York, and the extra remuneration from the extra cargo, would enable the boatmen to make much more money at rates which shippers would consider perfectly fair. Of course, this theory is indirectly an assertion that the want of profit on shipping grain and lumber to New-York is simply owing to high transportation charges and not to competition and underselling. Should the locks be enlarged and transportation be increased, there is nothing to prevent an equivalent fall in prices in the New-York grain market, unless it should turn out that the new system would place the Buffalo shippers in a position to ship grain with a profit at the same or lower prices than shippers elsewhere are now charging, and below which they cannot afford to go.

This may possibly be the case. But it would not be cheering to find out that it was not, after having gone to an enormous expense in enlarging the locks all along the canal. It might put the lake shippers in a worse position than ever by adding an increased State canal toll to their present burdens. They would then be like the dog in Æsop's fables, who dropped his piece of meat in the water while snatching at its reflection. Still, this question of the locks will have to be seriously discussed, not only in the interest of the shippers and boatmen, but also in the interest of consumers. The capacity of the canal to carry the fast increasing supplies is one of the issues raised; and, whether that capacity admits of development by the enlarging of the locks. There are some who avow that it is not; but the general opinion seems to be overwhelmingly on the other side. This is to the public the most important phase of the whole question. Mr. G. S. HAZARD, the well-known grain shipper of Buffalo, tells me that the Erie Canal has capacity of prism sufficient to float twenty million tons to tide water during the time the canal is open, but that the disproportioned locks curtail the tonnage of the canal to three million of tons when going east. He says, that with an enlargement of the locks to a size commensurate with the prism of the canal, the tonnage of the boats could be increased from two hundred and fifty to six hundred tons. Then the price of freight, in consequence of the enlarged boat and the increase of cargo, would be reduced fifty per cent.; and the speed of the boat would, by the use of steam, be double that now attained by the system of towing by horse power. This arrangement would reduce the cost of transportation of grain from Buffalo to New-York at least five cents a bushel. Buffalo last year received nearly seventy million bushels of grain and flour. The enlarged locks and new boats, if really practicable, would have saved Buffalo $3,500,000 in that one year alone; a goodly sum toward the expense of enlarging the locks.

There are five double locks, ten in all, at Lockport, each lock being 110 feet long by 30 feet wide. They have a uniform rise of a little over 12 feet, making the total rise about 64 feet. The two head locks have 20 feet, the four lower tiers 18 feet of water. The time occupied in the passage of the boats from one lock to another varies according to their construction and running. Going east a boat will pass through all the locks in from fifteen to twenty-five minutes; going west more time is occupied, as the boats have to be pulled through by horse-power on a rising tow-path, instead of being forced through by the subsiding water, as is the case in going east. The boats have a tonnage of 200 to 240 tons, and going east generally carry about 7,500 bushels of grain, or from 140,000 to 170,000 feet of lumber. The rafts are composed of what are technically called cribs. There are generally six cribs, or about 70,000 feet (board measure) of lumber to a raft. The monthly lockages of boats going east and west, and rafts of lumber going east, average about 3,000. For the last season the figures are:

May	2,258
June	2,367
July	3,109
September	3,553
October	2,912
November (unusually heavy)	3,210
Total	18,028

There are no lock fees whatever, the State Government including all charges in the State toll of two cents per mile on the boat. Still there are what amount to charges, and it is against these demands that the boatmen call out so loudly. The lock officials will get a boat through in fifteen minutes or be half an hour about it, according to the receipt or refusal of a quarter of a dollar from the Captain of the boat. Considering the number of locks on the canal between Buffalo and Albany these black-mailings become quite a serious tax, and, when refused, involve a still more serious loss—the loss of time.

The great manufacturing feature of Lockport is the Holly Water-works Company. This system of supplying cities with water has several peculiar features about it, and appears to me to be very far superior to any other system in vogue. As far as I can judge, it seems to avoid every short-coming that water consumers have hitherto suffered from. Its main characteristics are the abolition of reservoirs and fire-engines, the sustention of a regular supply of water, an unerring uniformity of pressure, and a vastly increased protection against fire.

Mr. HOLLY's plan is to place one or more, according to the amount of water to be supplied, of his powerful Elliptical Rotary Pumps within a frost-proof and fire-proof building, immediately at the source of supply, no matter how far away it may be from the city to be supplied. This effectually does away with reservoirs. He is now constructing works for Atlanta, Ga.; but the pumps are four miles from the city. He tells me that he could easily force water from Lockport to Buffalo; that it would only depend on the size of the pipes. The great loss of velocity in water occurs through the friction of the water against the pipe. The larger the pipes, of course, the less the friction. The rotary pump, too, is constantly revolving in one direction and keeps up an even and ceaseless pressure in the pipes. Not so the suction pump, which must of necessity force the water into the pipes in shoots. This again impairs the velocity. But the most interesting part of the system is that part of it which regulates the supply to the demand, and at the same time entirely does away with the necessity of fire-engines. The rotary pump is constructed of a sufficient power to force twice the ordinary supply of water through the pipes, if needs be; and the pump is governed in its action by a very ingenious piece of machinery—the hydrostatic water supply regulator—which regulates the supply of water to a varying amount on the same principle that a steam governor regulates the supply of steam to an unvarying amount. A sudden and rapid increase in the consumption of water, as, for instance, in case of fire, is instantly communicated to the governor, as surely as the nerves momentarily communicate the event of injury to the bodily extremities to the brain.

Mr. HOLLY places a double fire-hydrant to every block, the hose throwing a stream 100 feet high. The moment the hose is attached and the stream is turned on, the governor feels it and instantly calls on the engine to make ten more revolutions per minute, so as to keep up the regular supply. The engine obeys automatically. Should another fire occur at the same time the provident governor calls for another ten revolutions; and so on for half a dozen fires blazing at once in different parts of the city. But look at the loss of time, and thereby the probable destruction of property and life, which this arrangement saves! Most large warehouses have their own hose. In the event of fire, the hose has only to be attached, and the fire is out before the fire-engine has got well started on its way to the scene of conflagration. The hydrants are provided with a simple apparatus which drains all the water from them, so that they shall not freeze. Here is a basketful of advantages at once—putting aside the great question of protection from fire! No outlay for engines, engine-houses, and horses; fewer firemen to be paid; no chance of water giving out, or decreasing in volume in the extinguishing of large fires; and no chance of an accident to a fire-engine, which is of necessity very lightly built, from something giving way, or the running against an omnibus or the lamp-post in turning a corner. I cannot but think that Chicago would still be standing had she been furnished with the Holly system of water-works. I understand that the City Fathers of Chicago did once discuss the propriety and advisability of adopting it; but they unwisely resolved to be content with what they had, though fully recognising the superiority of the Holly system. The Chicago works cost many millions, and entail a working expenditure of $390,000 a year. Mr. HOLLY says he will construct works which shall render another Chicago fire impossible for $1,000,000, and of which the working expenses shall be only $50,000 a year.

Mr. HOLLY's system is being adopted in all parts of the Union. He has erected and is now erecting works at Lockport, Auburn, Ogdensburg, Batavia, Binghamton, Schenectady, Saratoga, Syracuse and Buffalo, in New-York State; at Minneapolis, Minn., Columbus, Ind., Des Moines, Iowa; Dayton, Ohio; Covington, Ky.; Indianapolis, Ind., Jackson, Mich.; Denver, Col.; Atlanta, Ga., Memphis, Tenn.; Norwalk, Conn., and seventeen other large cities. The works at Indianapolis have a capacity to supply six million gallons a day, and can throw ten or fifteen fire streams to the height of one hundred feet from hydrants in any part of the city. The works now building for Atlanta are to be located at Peach Tree Creek—the source of supply, and the water is to be forced, at the rate of three million gallons per day, through a main pipe four miles long, to the elevation of 875 feet, the elevation of Atlanta above Peach Tree Creek. Six fire streams are to be thrown from the hydrants to a height of eighty feet. The City of Buffalo adopted the Holly system after a careful and thorough investigation of its merits, as an auxiliary to their old water-works, and for the supply of that portion of the city above the level of the reservoir. The Holly Company agreed in their contract that, if the city would lay an independent main pipe through Main-street, a distance of over two miles, their machinery should throw six fire streams to a height of 100 feet from any point on the line. The supply for the City of Memphis is to be 5,000,000 gallons per day for domestic use and ten fire streams 100 feet high. The Company have lately made proposals to construct water-works for the City of New-Orleans. These will be on a larger scale than any works they have yet built. The greatest supply as yet furnished by their works to a single city is 250,000 gallons an hour; at New-Orleans they propose to furnish 420,000 gallons an hour—nearly 10,000,000 gallons a day. The works of the Holly Company are most extensive. They stand on the edge of the Erie Canal, immediately below the rocks, and consist of the main building of four floors, comprising three machine-shops and a pattern-shop, all 250 feet by 65 feet; a foundry, 110 by 60 feet; an erecting-shop, 100 by 60 feet; two wood-working shops, 60 by 50 feet; a boiler-shop, 70 feet square; two blacksmith-shops, 30 by 40 feet; and a wing of three floors, 80 by 40 feet, for offices, shipping, packing, &c. The Company begin the year with about three times as many contracts on hand as they had on Jan. 1, 1871. By the way, I am told that the insurance companies actually make a reduction on fire premiums in cities where these Holly Water-works are in use.

In close proximity to the Holly Water-works, is JAMES RICHMOND's factory for the making of improved mill machinery. The machines most interesting and most valuable to the miller are the Empire Bran-duster and the Grain Cleaner and Separator. The Bran-duster is a large horizontal cylinder, rather larger at one end than at the other, and made of wire cloth, into which the bran is fed. A series of brushes, revolving rapidly in contact with the inner surface of the cylinder, keep the bran constantly working against the wire cloth, and force the flour which is in the bran through the meshes, the bran passing gradually out at the wider end of the cylinder. The saving of flour by one of these machines varies from five to ten per cent.—no inconsiderable item in a large mill. The Grain Separator consists of a double set of cast-steel sieves, ten in number, over which the grain passes, one after another. The wheat is fed into the machine through a suction-spout, where it is met by a strong upward current of air, regulated by a separate valve, which removes the screenings, light oats, chaff, &c., the dust and chaff being drawn into a fan and blown out of the machine, the screenings passing through a drop-spout. The wheat then passes on to a coarse sieve which removes bits of stick and straw and anything larger than a kernel of grain. Another set of sieves separates the oats from the wheat, and again another separates the cockle and other small seeds. From the sieves the wheat is carried to another sucker-spout, where, by means of a very strong current of air, all the light kernels are blown out. Thus the farmer can send his wheat to market in first rate condition and of uniform quality, and the miller who buys his wheat in the rough, can, by using this machine, be sure of the uniform quality of his flour.

But there is one point in connection with Mr. RICHMOND's factory which to me was quite novel. He has a splendid water-power by using the waste waters of the canal, above the locks, the same as the Holly Water-works. The water enters a tunnel immediately above the upper tier of locks, and, after turning the heavy water-wheel of Mr. HOLLY's and Mr. RICHMOND's factories, returns into the canal below the lowest tier of locks. Mr. RICHMOND needs but a small portion of this water-power, and distributes the remainder, by means of endless wire cables on telegraph poles, to neighboring factories and mills. A very simple arrangement of cogs enables any number of endless wire cables to run to central points in the city, and thence in all directions. In this way the printing presses of the *Journal*, the *Times*, and the *Union* are run by deputy, at a cost of so much per hundred feet per annum. Mr. RICHMOND also furnishes power to a whip factory, a cabinet-shop, a glass factory, 2,500 feet away, a shirt factory 2,000 feet in the opposite direction, a foundry, and a machine-shop. He has some valuable patents in connection with this distribution of power, and has lately fitted up a series of distributing wires at Fulton, in Oswego County.

About half a mile from the locks, on either side of the canal, lie the Lockport quarries, owned by B. & I. CARPENTER. The stone is a gray limestone, very hard and yet easily worked, and, therefore, unusually suitable for building. The stone lies immediately beneath the surface, and extends on the north side for a quarter of a mile to a distance varying from 200 to 600 feet from the canal bank; on the south side of the canal the quarry is about half a mile long, with an almost uniform width of 200 feet. Last year about 20,000 tons of stone were blasted from the quarries; one blast alone setting out 31,050 cubic feet or 2,640 tons of stone. From the quarries the stone is carried by heavy traveling cranes and trucks to the saw-mills. The two mills together can saw one hundred tons of stone at a time. The blocks of stone are sawn into pieces so as to run three to a ton. They vary in weight from five to twenty tons; though not long since a block was cut up which weighed twenty-nine tons and was 14 by 11 feet, and 2 feet 3 inches in thickness. The stone is shipped in all directions. Last year four thousand tons of plain and carved stone were sent over the Erie Canal to New-York, and large quantities were sold to the local builders. Among many other large contracts, Mr. CARPENTER supplied the stone for the Manhattan Market and the Women's Hospital on Fiftieth-street, in New-York, and for the lake wall of Fort Niagara. He is at present furnishing the stone, plain, cut and carved, for the fine building which, when completed, is to contain the splendid library which Mr. LENNOX so munificently presented to the City of New-York about a year ago. The Chicago Court-house, which was destroyed in the earlier hours of the great fire, was built of stone taken from Mr. CARPENTER's quarries. Below the bed of the lime-stone is a bed of water lime-stone, and on the top there is much very fine madrepore. I saw some specimens of the madrepore in Mr. CARPENTER's office which were worthy of a place in a museum.

One of the most important features, in a business point of view, of Lockport manufactures is the patent medicine known as the Gargling Oil. The word naturally leads one to suppose that it is a remedy for affections of the throat. But it is not. A misguided farmer out West, who was suffering from a severe cold and sore throat, was once attracted by the words Gargling Oil on the labels of a multitude of bottles in the window of the druggist of his market town. He jumped out of his box-wagon, bought a pint bottle, and, on his arrival at home, proceeded to gargle his throat. To use the technical brevity of the newspaper paragraph of the period, "He didn't eat much for some weeks after," though his wife, in her anxiety to save the bedroom carpet, on which he had spilled a lot of the nauseous stuff, forgot her sprained hand, and, in rubbing the carpet to get out the oil, rubbed the stuff into her hand and so cured it. The Gargling Oil is an embrocation compounded of essential oils, gums, some chemicals not to be named, and a large proportion of turpentine. No wonder our Western farmer did not find it palatable. The virtues of the compound were discovered by Dr. MERCHANT, a graduated medical practitioner, in 1833, and he soon after began its manufacture in Lockport on a very limited scale. Though a patent medicine, it is not a quack medicine, unless a vast number of people annually make fools of themselves or imagine they have certain ills which human flesh is heir to and have them not. The modest business which Dr. MERCHANT started forty years ago is now a large and flourishing stock company, with one of the finest stone buildings in Lockport. Mr. HODGE, the manager and principal stock-holder, tells me that they put up 6,000 bottles of the oil daily, in sizes varying from a quarter of a pint to a pint. The embrocation is largely used for horses as well as for human beings, and to judge from the Company's enormous advertising list, is sold in every nook and corner of the United States.

But Mr. HODGE's creed is not confined to a religious and pecuniary faith in Gargling Oil. He also believes in doing something to advance the City of Lockport. He has just erected a splendid block of buildings adjoining his factory, which will really confer a benefit on his fellow townsmen. The façade is of grey limestone, from the Onondaga quarries, and the total cost of the building will be about $150,000. The ground floor will be divided into two portions, one-half being devoted to eight shops, and the other half to a post-office, telegraph office, &c., an arcade dividing them. The upper part of the building is to be the Lockport Opera-house, and will have accommodations for two thousand spectators. With the exception of some of the internal fittings, every thing is completed, and the youth and beauty of Lockport are looking anxiously forward to the opening day. A. P.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Resumption of the Proceedings—The Argument for the Defense.

From the Spectator, Jan. 13.

The Tichborne case reopened on Monday with the speech of the Attorney-General, Sir J. D. COLERIDGE, for the defense, which has been continued throughout the week, and had reached, up to last night, even in the somewhat compressed narrative of the *Times*, the gigantic length of sixty-six feet of print—eleven fathoms. It has been, however, a very able speech, which has quite redeemed Sir J. D. COLERIDGE's reputation at the Bar, somewhat endangered, as it was, by his ineffective cross-examination of the claimant, though he, perhaps, indulges too much in the figure of speech so important in dealing with juries—repetition—considering that the jury in this case has shown at least as much knowledge and judgment as the Bar, and a good deal more than the Bench. Sir J. D. COLERIDGE's line has been to show that the real ROGER CHARLES TICHBORNE, though a young man with some failings and a certain propensity to drink, was a thorough gentleman at heart, utterly incapable of leading the life of a 'common Australian thief,' that his own instructions to Mr. SLAUGHTER for his will showed a complete knowledge of the family property and affairs before leaving England, of which the claimant has shown a complete ignorance; that he was a man of moderately intellectual interests and tastes—interested, for instance, in Molière—understanding his mother's weaknesses, and not indisposed to keep a certain control over her vagaries. Moreover, the real ROGER TICHBORNE was profoundly attached to his cousin, Miss DOUGHTY (now Mrs. RADCLIFFE,) whom he hoped to marry on his return, having vowed to build a church to the Virgin if he did so within three years; was not once near TICHBORNE at the time assigned by the claimant to the asserted seduction, and had deposited his sealed instructions with Mr. GOSFORD at a date long anterior to that assigned by the claimant to this fictitious outrage. On the other hand, the Attorney-General has labored to show that the claimant, while entirely ignorant of the most elementary facts relating to the Tichborne property and family, while sending a message to a grandfather who had long been dead, and begging for money in Australia, while he had a large balance at GLYN's, has also shown a curiously minute knowledge of facts in connection with the ORTON family of which ROGER TICHBORNE must have been ignorant, having mentioned, for instance, to his Australian attorney the name of a ship—the *Jessie Miller*—in which ORTON went out to Australia long before TICHBORNE left England, and declared that he was for thirteen days a private soldier, instead of having been an officer in the Carabineers for three years. In fact, Sir J. D. COLERIDGE proposes to show, by a vast cumulation of evidence, that the claimant knew hardly anything that ROGER TICHBORNE must have known—especially how to spell his own name, and in what county Tichborne Park was situated—knew a great deal that ROGER TICHBORNE could not have known—and has sworn to some "three thousand" falsehoods, invented by himself to supply the deficiencies of his Tichborne knowledge. The speech has produced a profound impression—but when will it end? There is a point beyond which new arguments do not tend to strengthen belief.

The Livingstone Expedition.

The London *Times* says: "One of the members of the expedition now being organized by the Geographical Society for the relief of Dr. LIVINGSTONE will be a son of the traveler himself, Mr. W. OSWELL LIVINGSTONE, who was born twenty years ago in the neighborhood of Lake N'gami, as will be recollected by readers of LIVINGSTONE's earlier adventures. The leader appointed is Lieut. LLEWELLYN DAWSON, of the Royal Navy, who distinguished himself in the difficult operation of the survey of the gorges and rapids of the Upper Yang-tse-Kiang in 1869, under Admiral Sir H. KEPPEL, and who has since done similar service in the River Plate. He will be supported by another officer; and an artisan and interpreter, to be engaged at Zanzibar, will complete the European portion of the party. An armed native escort of fifty picked men, besides porters, will be prepared in advance by Dr. KIRK, at Zanzibar. The party will leave England about the 2d of February, in the *Abydos*, a steamer chartered by Messrs. J. WISEMAN & Co. for the voyage to Zanzibar via the Suez Canal. The objects of the expedition are strictly to ascertain the whereabouts of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, who when last heard of was at Manakoso, on the shores of the rumored great lake of Manyema, west of Tanganyika; to relieve him and bring him home, if living, or recover the papers containing the records of his discoveries if dead. It is announced that the subscriptions to defray the expenses of this promising expedition still fall short of the amount required, which, we are informed, is about £5,000."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Russian Poem.

The literature of Russia is little known beyond the borders of that vast Empire, and that knowledge is chiefly confined to Germany. There is not, it is true, a great deal to be known, for Russia has no literary history like that of England or France, reaching far back through centuries, and her modern development has been far more material than that even of America. The Czars have always looked with suspicion upon men of letters, and have had few rewards for scholarship. The military career has offered almost the only path to distinction under their rule, and every other form of ambition has been held in check. This was true, at least, until the accession of the present Czar to power, under whose more enlightened and milder sway the arts of peace are beginning to assume greater importance throughout the Empire.

Brief as is the literary history of Russia, almost every chapter records a tragedy. Two of her greatest poets died a violent death. PUSCHKIN, at the age of thirty-seven, fell in a duel arising from an intrigue, soon after his return from banishment, in 1837. Four years later, LERMONTOFF, at the age of thirty, was killed in a duel while in banishment in the Caucasus. In 1842 KOLZOFF, a "folks poet" in the noblest sense, died in abject misery, occasioned by family persecutions and domestic trials. To record the annoyances suffered by men of letters at the hands of ignorant and suspicious Government officials, the number of times they were fined, imprisoned or banished, would necessitate the writing of a large volume.

Yet, with all these drawbacks, the literature of Russia has attained an importance which entitles it to the consideration of foreign nations. This is especially true of its poetic literature. The chief barrier to its study is the extreme difficulty of the language. Years of close application are necessary to give a foreigner that nice familiarity with its genius as well as its forms which is essential to the intelligent study of its literature. Few men, outside of German Universities, possess the time or the patience for labor so great where the reward is comparatively small. Among Englishmen Mr. W. R. S. RALSTON, of the British Museum, the author of an admirable translation of the fables of KRILOF, has given great attention to the language and literature of Russia; and our own BAYARD TAYLOR,—the only man who has ever translated *Faust* into English, and whose rare faculty for discerning the spirit of a foreign language, as well as his facility in mastering the details of its structure, place him in the very front rank of translators,—has, we understand, devoted much time (probably by way of recreation from his severe Goethean labors) to the same study. We trust to see, as the fruit of his researches, a volume which shall give Americans as true an insight into the intellectual life of Russia as his *Faust* has given into that of Germany.

This important service has been ably performed for German readers by FRIEDRICH BODENSTEDT, the translator of several Russian works. We have now before us two neat little volumes containing his translation of the poetical works of MICHAEL LERMONTOFF, whose tragic death, in the prime of his years, was mentioned near the beginning of this article. This gifted man has been called the "Byron" of Russia. The resemblance of the two poets is certainly striking. Each led a passionate and restless life; each was cursed with a misanthropic temperament, and was at constant war with his fellows; each loved liberty and hated oppression; and each was gifted with the fiery tone of poetry, which uttered glowing thoughts in words that burn. Both poets felt the same strong attraction to the East, and their finest poetry found its inspiration there. Both were also distinguished by their love of natural scenery, as well as by their wonderful power of poetic description, which enabled them to suggest a landscape with a single line and form a picture for the imagination with all the reality and vividness of a painting.

Like BYRON, LERMONTOFF was of noble family. At an early age he entered the army, but his temper unfitted him for a military career. Reckless by nature, and impatient of restraint, he was constantly in trouble and disgrace, and at length gave such offense to his superiors by an ode on the death of PUSCHKIN that he was banished to the Caucasus, where most of his poems were written, and where his life was sacrificed in a duel. The manner of his death was highly characteristic of the man. Dreading lest he might be crippled for life, he insisted upon taking his position on the very edge of a lofty precipice over which he would fall to certain death should he receive a severe wound. It is singular that he should have described just such a duel in a novel—for he was a master of prose as well as of poetic fiction.

Of his longer poems the one that has most forcibly excited our admiration, in BODENSTEDT's German version, is "The Circassian Boy." Fully aware of the impossibility of doing complete justice to a poet by translation, especially translation at second hand, we venture to give our readers an outline of the poetic narrative, with a few versified passages from the German version, which we have been assured by a thorough master of both languages presents a very accurate reflection of the original. It is proper to state that some of the following passages were printed several years ago, in a weekly paper of limited circulation, for which the writer of this article was then an occasional contributor. The recent revival of popular interest in everything connected with Russia and her people, will justify the resurrection of these passages from the obscurity to which they were then consigned.

The story is very simple. A Circassian lad, stolen by a Russian soldier from his parents, is adopted by monks and brought up in all the rigor of cloister life. At length they determine that he shall become a monk; but, smitten with inborn love of freedom, secretly nursed through all the years of his captivity, he escapes and attempts to make his way back to his native land. Ignorant of the way, he loses himself in the forest, and wanders back to the vicinity of the cloister, where he is discovered lying exhausted on the ground, and is brought back in a dying condition by the monks. Perceiving that he is about to die, the old gray-bearded Superior offers him the consolations of religion, when, roused to sudden strength, he tells the brotherhood the sad story of his wanderings. This done, he falls back and dies. Thus simple in its elements, the poem yet possesses a deep tragic interest. The young hero is nameless. He is simply a captive boy, in whose heart the sacred fire of freedom, love, and heroism, long smothered but never quenched, suddenly breaks out with fierce intensity, and consumes his life.

The poem opens with an allusion to a ruined cloister, presumably the very one in which the captive boy was immured:

"A cloister stood, not long ago,
Where Kura and Arragua flow
Together in their seaward race,
As sisters heart to heart embrace.
The wanderer, idly pausing there,
Still marks the ruins, strows and bars,—
The shattered columns of the door,
The arches rent, the crumbling towers.
But in yon chapel nevermore
Their fragrant cloud the censers pour,
Nor evermore, at lonely hours,
Are masses heard, or solemn chants.
One ghostly form the ruin haunts,
An old, dumb man, of feeble breath,
Forgotten both by men and death;
He clears the moss from graven stones,
That moulder over mouldering bones,
And tell of vanished power and fame,
And how a weary monarch came,
Forsaking courtly pomp and throne,
To dwell in Russia with his own."

The site of this cloister, at the conjunction of the rivers Kura and Aragua, was near the town of Tiflis, through whose streets—at some period of time left poetically indefinite—a soldier strode along, leading a captive boy, about five Summers old:

"A chieftain's child,
Like mountain spirit, shy and wild;
With all his father's heart and will,
When questioned, he was proudly still!
And offered food aside would wave,
And so drooped proudly toward the grave."

Finding his captive thus unmanageable, the soldier left him in the street to die—this is at least suggested by the context; but an old monk, taking compassion on the lad, gives him shelter in the cloister, and calls him back to life.

"But then
The sprightliness of youth had flown;
Thoughtful and silent as had grown;
He shunned the intercourse of men,
Ne'er smiled, and scarcely spoke again;
Would oft gaze eastward, with deep sighs;
Hot sorrows would o'erflow his eyes
When thoughts of home and kindred woke;
And though he grew more calm with time,
And learned the speech his captor's spoke,
He ne'er forgot his native clime."

Thus the years passed, until the monks, having baptized their young captive, though unable to convert him, attempted to force upon him cloister vows. Watching his opportunity, he fled, one tempestuous night, while the frightened brothers were stretched prone on the ground before the altar. For three days he was diligently sought, and at the close of the third day he was found and brought back to the cloister. Seeing that the hand of death was upon him, the Superior leaned over his bedside to whisper a last prayer for the departing soul; but with a sudden energy the captive raised himself from his pillow, and in impassioned strain, poured forth the long pent sorrows of his heart. After thanking the old man for his solicitude and care, he confessed that one passion only has filled his heart through all the years of his captivity—to be free and at home with his kindred:

"In dreams, in watches of the night
It urged me forth to noble fight,
To deserts, where the mountains wear
Wild cloud and mantling storm, and where
Men live as free as eagles fly!

* * * * * *

Alas! that joy is past my power,
My dream, even as it came, has fled;
I languish toward an alien grave,
An orphan, stranger,—and a slave.

The grave I fear not; still and deep,
There fiery passion sinks to sleep,
I shrink, so young, to close my eyes,
In dreamless sleep on earth and skies.
So young, so young! Hast thou ne'er known
The joyous dreams of youth, O sage!
Hast not thy heart, ere withering age
Chilled all its fibres into stone,
Burned hot with love, beat wild with hate!

* * * * * *

What though in weakness of old age,
With failing eyes, and whitened hair,
The world, grown hard for thee to bear,
Thou dost renounce with forced disdain!
Ah, Graybeard, thou hast had thy share,
Hast known what youthful years can give;
Disdaining and renouncing, yet,
Thou still hast something to regret;—
Thou hast lived, would that I might live!"

Then follows a vivid description of what he had seen during his brief enjoyment of liberty:

"And what I saw, in my short dream
Of freedom!—waving woods, and plains
Rich with the wealth of Summer rains;
Unfettered waterfall and stream;
Fair hills, with groves luxuriant plumed,
That shook and gleamed with every gust;
Grim rocks, that darkly heavenward loomed,
Uncheered with grass their rugged crust;
Between the chafing torrent foamed;

* * * * * *

And mountains, altars of the world;
The mists about their summit curled,
Sun-kindled at the break of day;
And bands of clouds, like pilgrims gray,
Slow wandering toward the sacred East;
And distant, shimmering through the mist,
In his eternal robe of snow,
I saw the old Caucasus glow!
I knew not why my heart grew light;
I heard a voice of secret might
Say, 'Once those regions were thy home!'
I sank in glorious dreams to roam;
Visions of happier days of yore
Made my soul clearer than before.

My home flashed back upon my sight:—
The grim defile, where blackest night
At sunset reigns; the open ground
Studded with folds, and cottages
Under the shadow of great trees;
I heard the baying of the hound,
The bleat of flocks, on homeward way,
The herdsman's shout, the horse's neigh,
Old men, with faces scarred and browned,
Sat talking by our cottage door,
In the soft twilight; and the gleam
Of arms flashed sharply through my dream,
And there my father stood once more
With that grand look he always wore;—
In sheet of mail I saw him stand,
With shield on arm and sword in hand;
Still, still I see him, life-like dear,
The rattle of his mail I hear!
My sisters in my vision came,
Their eyes with tenderest love aflame;
I heard, but not with mortal ears,—
'Twas echoes out of far-off years,—
Their low songs round my cradle sung.
And, chattering through the deep defile,
The shallow rivulet raced and sprung,
Upon whose banks I used to while
Whole hours and Summer days away,
And watch the swallows at their play
Low skimming, ere the fall of rain,
Dip their light wings and soar again."

The dying boy then relates the circumstances of his flight from the cloister, and exults in the memory of his riotous fellowship with the storm that abetted his escape. He knew not whither he was flying. He cared to know only that he was free. Wearied at length, he lay down upon a mossy bank on the edge of a deep ravine, of which the breaking day had given him timely warning. He listened, but heard no sound of pursuing footsteps. Now and then the cry of a wild beast broke upon the silence of the night, and presently

"I heard the warble, as I lay,
Of birds that felt the break of day.—
Morn flames, the cloud no longer grieves,
Low sighs the wind through pattering leaves;
The flowers, fresh-breathing, wake again,
And I, in spite of weary pain,
Uplift my eyes against the light.—
Below me, like a nether night,
Yawns a black gulf,—the plunging stream,
Far under, shoots a ghastly gleam.
God's living garden, far and wide,
Bloomed, in primeval wealth and pride;
The blossoms on their foreheads kept
The sparkling tears the morn had wept;
O'er many a tree, with fingers fine,
Clambered and clung the wandering vine.

* * * * * *

I sank upon the grass again,
And listened to the varying strain
That seemed to flow from everywhere.
Mysterious murmurs filled the air,
As if the clouds were whispering low
What only the listening earth should know;
And answers rose from field and wood,
Which the clouds only understood.

* * * * * *

Ah, heaven that morning was so near,
And all the air so pure and clear,
One might have seen an angel's flight
Through its blue vault of burning light.
Heart, eye absorbed in that fair sight,
I lay, in thoughtful dreams immersed,
Till roused by noonday heat and thirst.
Then, downward toward the torrent's side,
I clomb the dangerous precipice
Scant shrub and yielding rock supplied
A foothold it were death to miss;
And often, underneath my foot,
Sudden the treacherous stone would shoot,
Swift downward to the water crash,
And leave me hung o'er the abyss;
But youth is ever bold and rash,
And I was not afraid of death;
And when, at last, with failing breath,
I reached the end of that steep way,
Sweet was the freshness of the spray
That dew-like filled the air unseen.
I kneeled upon the border green
To drink,—when, hush! a voice, not far,
And footsteps echoing through the wood!
Oh, what a start and blinding jar
That sound sent through my languid blood!
I started up, all eye and ear,
And still the song and step drew near;
So sweet, so full of life that song,
So artless, freely sung along,
As if she only hummed the names
Of those who shared her rustic games.
It was a short and simple lay;
But deep into my heart it pressed,
And spirits, after weary day,
Still sing on with it unto rest."

Worn out by his long and weary flight through the forest, the poor fugitive lay as in a dream on the bank of the torrent, saw the maiden fill her pitcher and depart by the way she came, until she disappeared from his sight in a little cottage that looked as if it was growing out of the rock on which it stood. The door closed upon her, and he was again alone in the world. Then, says the poem:

"Wearied with all that fevered stress
Of soul, I stretched me in the shade,
And sleep, with pitying tenderness,
Her hand upon my eyelids laid.
In the sweet trouble of a dream
I saw the Georgian maid again,
But woke at last to life and pain.
The chilly moon's pernicious beam
Smote on my face, and, crystalline,
The stars shot down their sparkles fine.
And now and then a dragon cloud
Made at the moon, with gaping jaws;
She held her way, serene and proud.
There was deep silence through the night,
As though life made a death-like pause;
Seemed even the roaring of the stream
The unreal murmur heard in dream.
A faintly glimmering taper light
Was flickering in the lonely hut,
And flickering died away too soon,
Leaving a darkness, as when shut
Heaven's cloudy doors on star and moon."

His first impulse was to seek the Georgian maiden; but the suddenly awakened thought of his native land overmastered every other feeling, and once more, weary and faint with hunger, he set forth upon his journey. The forest grew thicker and darker, as he advanced; and when he climbed a tall tree, to obtain a sight of the surrounding country and if possible discover some landmark by which he could direct his steps, the sight of an apparently limitless forest took all courage from his heart:

"Despairing, desperate, down the tree
I slid; my limbs were wet and cold;
I flung me on the forest mold.
And beat the blank air in my rage,
Like some wild creature in a cage;
Wept bitter tears;—but even then,
In frenzy, anguish, and despair,
I wanted not the help of men:
That sooner would the tiger share!"

While still lying on the ground, he was startled by the shadow of a panther on the grass, as the magnificent creature bounded between him and the moon. Springing to his feet, with the instinct of his race he tore a sapling up by the roots and awaited the attack. As the hot blood shot through his veins, and his strength suddenly returned, he rejoiced, even in that moment of danger, in the thought that had he been free he would not have held an inferior place among the warriors of his native land. The panther crept cautiously toward him, and the fiery eye-balls of his savage adversary so kindled his own courage, that he sprang forward to meet him half-way, and felled him with a blow from his club. The next instant the fight was renewed, with such frenzy that it would have been difficult to tell which was beast and which was man. A lucky thrust of the club between the panther's jaws decided the contest against the brute:

"And falling hard and heavily,
With a hoarse growl, he left me free,
But yet once more, before he died,
A maddened look of rage he cast,
And face to face, with warrior pride,
With his proud foe, he breathed his last."

After a short space of rest, he once more endeavored to work his way through the forest. But now an oppressive foreboding filled his heart. Something told him that he should never reach his native land. Still he pressed onward. The dawning day was visible through the branches over head; the forest became less dense. Suddenly emerging from its cover he

"Saw the valley mists uplift,
In shadowy fold and melting drift,
And on the winds that cleared the morn
Faint sounds from distant fields were borne."

Everything wore an all too-familiar look. Alas, there was the cloister from which he had fled! Its white wall, gleaming in the sun, looked to him like the tombstone of his buried hopes. Without strength or heart to fly, he flung himself down upon the grass, and there, "with sorrow over full," he lay

"Slow dying, like some prison-plant,
In a damp cell, where light is scant;
Its leaves it cannot well unfold
In musty air and cankering mold;
It longs and languishes for light
Till one, of heart compassionate,
Pitying its cold and dreary fate,
Removes it from the dungeon night,
Into the garden air and sun;
Life brightens for the little one,
But soon, beneath his burning eyes,
Beside the rose it droops and dies.

In the tall grass I laid my head,
But all was shadeless, stark and dead;
From out the rock's deep, barren rift
I watched the vapors upward drift.
The world lay silent, as if dreaming;
I listened for the wild bird's screaming,
The grasshopper's shrill, cheery tone,
Or rills clear dash o'er rock and stone,
To make the silence less drear and lone."

While lying there, in a half stupor, he had a strange dream. He seemed to be lying in the bed of a torrent, feeling no motion, but conscious of the wild rush of water above him. All about him, in the crystal element, sported gay-colored fishes; and one of them, circling nearer and nearer, and growing more bold and familiar, swam at length close to his head, and in a tiny, silvery voice, sang a delicate ballad in his ear—a mermaiden's invitation to live forever in that cool and lovely world:

"I listened hushed, I listened long;
And with the fishes' silvery song
Mingled the ripple and the splash,
The hollow roar, the crystal dash,
All sounds in which the torrent spoke;
When suddenly the vision broke,
Dark grew the world, and swam my head;
Upon the grass I lay, as dead."

There is little more to tell. There the monks found him, as already narrated, and bore him back to the cloister, where he died. The poem closes with a beautiful touch of tender feeling, some faint trace of which, the writer trusts, may be perceptible in the translation:

"And when my heart no longer heaves,—
I think you have not long to wait,—
Carry me past the garden gate
To where two acacias shake their leaves,
In Summer, o'er the waving grass;
Where the sweet breezes gently pass,
Stealing the balmy breath of flowers,
And fluttering leaves flash sparkling green,
In sunlight after Summer showers;
There, Graybeard, let my body rest!
There, 'neath the blue of heaven serene,
Sweet sleep shall calm my weary breast;
There, old Caucasus looms in sight!
Perchance, from his far-gleaming height,
In the loud tempest he may send
A greeting to his orphaned friend;
And I may see a brother bend
Above me, and his hand extend
To soothe away the burning pain,
To wipe the cold sweat from my brow,
That gathers thick and clammy now,
And whisper thoughts of home again.
Refreshed, my worn-out flesh shall leap
In gladness of the earlier day;—
With this sweet thought I sink away,
And, cursing no one, fall asleep."

So ends this beautiful poem. It is full of imagination and pathos. The writer is fully aware of the imperfections of his translation, and gives it to the public more in the hope of inducing some one familiar with the Russian to attempt a direct version, than as an adequate representation of the power and beauty of the original.

The Louvre Auctions.

M. ESCRIBE, the auctioneer, still continues his labors at the Louvre, going regularly through the vast quantity of property left behind by the Emperor. Down to the 31st of December, the articles disposed of brought the following sums: Plate, 83,232 francs; linen, 130,-226 francs; carriages, 264,964 francs; arms, 15,-501 francs; wine, 326,964 francs; furs, 21,180 francs; porcelains, 130,719 francs; kitchen utensils, 24,436 francs; furniture, conti, 20,575 francs, making a total of 1,152,345 francs. The early part of the latest week was devoted to plated articles, while Jan. 12 was appropriated to Sèvres china and glass, all bringing high prices.

OUR SAVING BANKS.

Financial Condition of the Savings Institutions Continued.

Annual Exhibits for 1871—How the Funds are Invested—The German Up-Town, the Citizens, the Union Dime, the New-York, and Equitable Savings Banks.

The financial statements of our City savings banks are continued this morning. As already stated, the publication of these reports has met with very general satisfaction, and some of the most reliable savings banks of the City have voluntarily sent their statements to the TIMES. While the excitement about the recent failures of savings institutions still continues, which failures are attributable either to reckless speculation, or to flagrant dishonesty, the publication of these financial statements may in some measure serve to retain public confidence where it is deserved, by showing depositors the manner in which their funds have been invested by those to whom they are intrusted. In several of these statements it will be observed that the furniture, fixtures and safes, and in one even the postage and revenue stamps are included among the resources of the banks. These items are only to be found in the statements of the smaller banks, and whether they can be called legitimate resources or not is left to the public to judge.

THE GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

This bank is not, as is sometimes supposed, a branch of the savings bank above referred to. Its officers are Mr. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President, and Mr. CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary. The surplus in the subjoined statement shows an increase of $7,098 36 over that of last year.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872.

Bonds and mortgages	$324,269 00
United States 5-20 bonds, market value, Jan. 1, 1872	113,850 37
New-York City bonds	70,000 00
Brooklyn City bonds	2,992 50
Westchester County bonds, market value, Jan. 1, 1872	63,627 50
Cayuga County bonds, market value, Jan. 1, 1872	22,751 25
South Carolina State bonds, market value, Jan. 1, 1872	13,750 00
North Carolina State bonds, market value, Jan. 1, 1872	3,900 00
Georgia gold 7 ₩ cent. bonds	18,800 00
Call loans, secured by United States and State bonds	87,600 00
Cash on deposit in banks and trust companies	100,241 25
Cash on hand	14,558 92
Accrued interest on investments to Jan. 1, '72	13,199 71
Real estate, including vaults and office furniture	190,321 18
Total	$1,069,860 68

$12,400 rent received from that portion of bank building not used by the bank.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	$1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors Jan. 1, 1872	24,212 40
Surplus Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

This is a new bank, having its offices under Booth's Theatre, Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue. The charter was granted in 1869. The principal officers are Mr. BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN, President; Messrs. HORACE K. THURBER and JAMES WALLACE, Vice-Presidents; and Mr. ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1872.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate, New-York and Brooklyn, worth more than double the amount	$312,268 71
United States bonds, market value	123,730 00
New-York City bonds, market value	20,000 00
Brooklyn bonds, market value	30,000 00
Westchester County and town, Kingston, and other town bonds, market value	111,200 00
Call loans—United States, town, and county bonds, with ample margin, collaterals	140,425 00
Call loans—Savings bank books and mortgages, collaterals	20,675 00
Fixtures and furniture, cost over $7,000	4,000 00
Interest accrued on loans and securities	17,185 78
Cash in banks and Trust Company	60,259 99
Cash in safe	67,403 54
Total	$944,489 02

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	$900,191 63
Excess of assets over liabilities	28,277 24
Interest due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	22,841 68
Surplus	14,435 66

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

is at the corner of Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue. It was chartered in 1860, and its principal officers are Mr. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President; Mr. GEORGE CROUCH, Treasurer; and Mr. JAMES B. PECK, Secretary. The statement of this bank is a very explicit one, and at the recent examination by Mr. KEYES, the State Bank Examiner, that gentleman expressed his entire satisfaction with its condition.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1872.

U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1867, par	$32,500 00	
U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1881, par	50,000 00	
N. Y. County bds., 7 per ct., par	200,000 00	
N. Y. City bonds, 7 per ct., par	60,000 00	
N. Y. State bonds, 7 per ct., par	5,000 00	
BrooklynCity bds., 7 per ct., par	85,000 00	
Oswego City bds., 7 per ct., par	60,000 00	
West Farms bds., 7 per ct., par	12,000 00	
Spring Port bds., 7 per ct., par	25,000 00	
Bonds and mortgages, all in New-York City, on property worth $1,400,000	530,300 00	
Call loans on $60,000 U. S. 5-20 bs.	50,000 00	
Real estate worth $65,000—cost	61,907 92	
Cash in Chemical National Bank and vault	49,414 12	
Total	$1,240,022 01	
Market value of the above Dec. 31		$1,329,772 01
Interest due on the above Jan. 1		30,376 46
Total assets		$1,360,148 47

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors Jan. 1	$1,315,987 10	
Interest due depositors Jan. 1	30,326 19	—1,346,313 29
Surplus		$43,835 18

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

This institution is situated at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and its principal officers are Mr. JOHN HOOPER, President, and Mr. J. O. BENNETT, Secretary. The following statement was obtained from Mr. G. B. MOORE, the President of the West-side Bank, who is also a Trustee of the North River Savings Bank:

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate			$264,900
$50,000 Kingston bonds	@ 95	47,500	
$15,000 Utica City bonds	@100	15,000	
$60,000 Brooklyn Water Loan	@ 93	55,800	
$150,000 New-York City bonds	@103	154,500	
$4,400 Newtown bonds	@ 90	4,410	
$50,000 United States 5-20s	@112¼	56,250	
$60,000 New-York City Street Improvement bonds		60,000	
$25,000 New-York City Street Improvement bonds		25,000	
Call loans on United States 5-20s		115,960	
Total		$799,110	
Cash	$40,635 89		
Accrued interest not collected	11,927 87		
Bank furniture	2,750 00	—56,383 76	
Total assets		$855,493 76	

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$814,778 54	
Interest due depositors	20,982 24	
Rent of bank due	366 67	—836,127 45
Surplus		$19,366 31

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

This bank has an excellent reputation, and does a most extensive business. It is situated at the corner of Canal-street and the Bowery, and has for its principal officers, Mr. E. A. QUINTARD, President; Messrs. ROYAL G. MILLARD and ANDREAS WILLMAN, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary. The total number of open accounts in the year 1870 was 14,094, and last year the number materially increased, though the deposits as a rule run very small. The assets for the year 1871 amounted to $8,316,069 41 against $6,971,396 08 the previous year, showing an increase in the surplus of $1,344,673 33. It will also be observed in the report that the various securities are given at their market value, and that the only real estate possessed by this institution is the large banking-house of the estimated value of $180,000.

STATEMENT—JAN. 1, 1872.

On deposit Jan. 1, 1871		$6,669,528 59
Deposits received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871		4,789,499 57
Interest credited to depositors:		
1871, July	$190,801 35	
1872, January	209,481 33	—400,282 68
Total		$11,859,309 14
Drafts and interest paid from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871		3,858,994 77
Due depositors, principal and interest, on Jan. 1, 1872		$8,000,314 37

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate in the City of New-York and adjoining counties, worth at least double the amount loaned	$3,310,000 00
United States bonds, market value	1,172,875 00
State stocks, market value	384,400 00
County bonds of New-York State, market value	888,300 00
City bonds of New-York State, market value	1,180,000 00
Town bonds of New-York State, market value	[illegible]
Real estate banking-house	414,000 00
Loans secured by United States bonds	126,000 00
Interest earned on investments	64,835 23
Cash in trust companies	200,000 00
Cash in banks	174,341 00
Cash in vaults	419,000 00
Total	$8,328,300 43
Less January, 1872, United States tax	9,281 12
Total	$8,319,019 31
Surplus or excess of assets	310,335 04

THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

This is an old and firmly established savings bank situated at Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-street. Its principal officers are Mr. NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President; Messrs. W. T. WHITLOCK and JOHN C. JOHNSON, Vice-Presidents, and THEO. T. ARMOUR, Secretary. The extensive business done by this bank may be gathered from the fact that the total number of accounts open to date is 16,874. The subjoined statement is a very full and explicit one. It will be observed that the loans on mortgages on real estate [illegible] to the extent of one-third the estimated value of the property. The surplus this year amounts to $462,930 41, showing an increase over that of last year of $79,948 51.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1872.

Bonds on mortgages, on real estate, at about one-third its value		$5,035,200 00
Loans on call, (United States bonds,) Collateral		202,000 00
Invested in United States bonds, registered, (at par)		1,100,000 00
Invested in New-York County 7 per cent. bonds, registered, (at par)		1,000,000 00
Invested in Brooklyn City 7 per cent. bonds, registered, (at par)		750,000 00
Invested in Jersey City, N. J. 7 per cent. bonds, registered, (at par)		500,000 00
New-York City bonds, registered		800,000 00
Invested in New-York Town 7 per cent. bonds, registered, (at par)		45,000 00
Deposit in Trust Company		300,000 00
Invested in banking-house, cost		125,500 00
Deposit in bank and vault		577,422 06
Accrued interest		32,032 14
Total		$10,512,396 19
Amount due depositors, principal	$9,854,391 26	
Six months' interest credited to Jan. 1, at 3 per cent.	295,074 42	—$10,150,465 68
Surplus or guarantee fund		$462,930 41
Amount of interest credited and paid depositors last year		$462,930 00

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.

This bank was established in 1854, and is situated at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. Its principal officers are Mr. RICHARD H. BULL, President; Mr. JAMES B. KEELER, Vice-President; and Mr. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary. All the stocks and securities of this bank are given at par value, and the surplus of last year shows an increase over that of the previous year of $62,239 62.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1872.

Amount of bonds and mortgages on unencumbered real estate located in the city of New-York, worth more than double the amount loaned thereon	$981,299 00
Amount invested in United States bonds	200,000 00
Amount invested in New-York City and County bonds	225,000 00
Amount invested in the bonds of Brooklyn and County of Kings	600,000 00
Amount invested in bonds of the towns of State of New-York	165,000 00
Amount invested in State of Michigan and New-Jersey bonds	264,204 04
Amount loaned on call, secured by the pledge of first-class securities	275,400 00
Amount of cash on hand and in banks	92,379 06
Amount of interest accrued, but not due	37,432 00
Amount of premium on stock investments	45,580 00
Total amount of assets	$2,895,290 75

LIABILITIES.

Amount due to depositors	$2,415,046 01
Amount of interest paid to depositors Jan. 1, 1872	64,674 63
Amount due to depositors at date	2,479,720 64
Excess of assets over liabilities	$215,570 14

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

This is one of the youngest savings institutions in the City, having been established only twenty months. It is situated on Sixth-avenue and Twelfth-street, and its principal officers Mr. JOHN P. WHITE, President, Messrs. G. T. JACKSON and RICHARD AMERMAN Vice-Presidents, and Mr. FLOYD CLARKSON Secretary. The charter granted to this bank is very narrow in the range it gives for investments, or as collaterals for loans. The President states that the business of the bank is conducted on the safest and most conservative principles, taking no checks, opening no accounts to be drawn against by check, and loaning money only on United States stock. The assets of the bank amount this year to $26,417 41, and the surplus to $10 17.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1870		$15,378 74
Received in 1871 from depositors		74,616 15
Interest credited to depositors in 1871, June 30 and Dec. 30, 1871		1,112 42
Total		$91,106 31
Paid to depositors in 1871		64,699 00
Due depositors Jan. 1, 1872		$26,417 41

RESOURCES.

Call loans on United States bonds	$20,600 00	
Cash in bank	1,618 84	
Cash on hand in drawer	3,029 74	
United States revenue and postage stamps	189 00	
Safe, desks, &c., cost $2,900 00	1,000 00	—$26,427 58
Surplus		$10 17

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

How the Work is Done—What is to Be Done and When it Will be Finished.

Of the fifty thousand business men who every day cross the river at Fulton Ferry, at least forty thousand take note of the progress of the enormous stone tower on the Brooklyn shore, to which will be anchored the Long Island ends of the huge wire cables for the East River Bridge. It is amusing to listen to the various and varying comments made by passengers. The skeptics who believe, or say they do, that the bridge will never be successfully built, but must, of necessity, fall of its own weight before the span is completed, are by no means few. Others there are who, with a wise shrug of the shoulders, will admit that "the bridge may be finished, but not in your day nor mine, old boy." Then there are others, men of the present day, who, bearing in mind the other miracles of modern engineering—the Menai Bridge, the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and a score of other mighty works—believe that the bridge will be finished, and that any man who is not enterprising enough to die within the next five years, will see it used as commonly as are now the ferry-boats. It is to show the soundness of the convictions of this last-mentioned class, and to assure the public that within the next four years, should no untoward accident intervene, the breadth of water between the sister Cities of New-York and Brooklyn will be crossed by a solid bridge, that the present article is written.

A slight sketch, giving our readers an idea of the general plan of the work, its progress and present condition, will be interesting to very many, (though at the cost of some repetition.)

It was necessary that the bridge should be so high as to enable the tallest masts of the largest vessels to go under it, and should have no supporting piers in mid-stream to impede the most perfect use of the entire breadth of the river. These conditions could only be met by a "suspension bridge," which necessitated the erection of two enormously high and strong towers to support the cables which are to sustain the roadway. It is to the building of these structures that the Company are now bending all their energies. Solid bottom far below the river bed had to be found on which to base the huge pile of masonry, for this must rest on a substratum as firm as the rocky ribs of either island. The preliminary borings, drillings, diggings and other explorations took several months of exceedingly hard work, and the time during which this was being carried on was one of the utmost anxiety and care to the engineer, Mr. ROEBLING, senior, who had the matter in charge. After much examination the tower points were settled on both the Long Island and the Manhattan shores, and the work was fairly begun. On the Brooklyn side it was necessary to go to the depth of 44½ feet to secure a solid foundation. It was not solid rock, but large bowlders laid close together, and gravel and sand so crowded into the interstices as to make the stratum nearly as substantial as rock itself.

On the New-York side the task was much more difficult. For many feet the bottom of the river is made of trash of all sorts—old sunken docks, half-rotted piles, wrecked vessels, old chains, anchors, &c. At last, at a depth of 80½ feet, the firm "bed-rock" was reached, that submarine spur of the Catskill Mountains upon which the Island of Manhattan is seated. And at this depth will eventually rest the New-York tower.

At present the work on the Brooklyn tower consists simply of laying stone, and there are employed from thirty to forty men, all stonemasons and their helpers. The progress of each day's work is plainly visible to every passenger on the boats of the Fulton Ferry. At the New-York terminus the work is being prosecuted with all the force that 300 men and twenty steam-engines can bring into action, and one noticeable fact is, that all the labor is done by "day's work," there being no "contract work" whatever.

Entering the work-yard of the Bridge Company on the New-York side, on South-street, two or three blocks above Peck-slip, the visitor is admitted to a huge inclosure. Huge timbers, beams and braces are piled up in great heaps, and these are handled, not by main strength and brute force, but by a system of little portable tram-ways, which are nearly as manageable as a flexible gas-pipe; a heavy piece of timber which the unassisted strength of forty men would not avail to move, is, by not more than three laborers, taken upon a little truck, and in three minutes is deposited in the desired place.

The work is progressing much faster on the second, or New-York tower, than it did on the first, or Brooklyn one. Of course increased facility of doing work came, by practice, to all who were employed, from the Chief Engineer down to the common laborer.

On the New-York tower there are now employed about 260 men, of whom 200 are laborers. These are divided into gangs of 100 each. A gang goes down into the air-chamber and works four hours; then they have four hours' rest; then four hours' work again, and the day's work is finished, eight hours being the limit. The men have the assistance of twelve steam-engines, known as "compressors," to supply them with air; there are two engines for hoisting stone, two for hoisting mud and other *débris*, and two for sending down tools, materials, and for general use. As many men are employed as can be advantageously managed, and the work is pushed on as fast as possible.

The two great towers which are to sustain the main cables are to be each 268 feet in height. This elevation is necessary, as the bridge at the lowest point of its roadway must be 118 feet above high water, in order to offer no obstruction to even the largest ships. Besides the main towers, there will be on each side of the river another one of lesser height, over which the cables will be carried on their way to their final anchorage. The one on the New-York side will be on the corner of Dover and Water streets, 940 feet from the high, or cable tower. This supplementary structure will be 150 feet square, and its intent is to sustain the cables as they come from the main tower, and assist in relieving the strain from the point of final anchorage. The New-York end of the wires will be near where the proprietors of the *Daily News* have had their establishment. On the Brooklyn side the entrance to the bridge will be in the block bounded by Sands, Prospect, Washington and Fulton streets. The huge suspending cables are not made by any wire manufacturing company. The wire will be purchased in bulk, and then the great cable, fourteen inches in diameter, will be made, the wire-rope being twisted up from the single wires in the position in which it is to remain. The elder Mr. ROEBLING, (now dead,) who designed this work, was the first man to make a suspension bridge (Niagara) over which a working locomotive and train could pass, a thing pronounced impracticable by all constructive engineers before his day.

OUR VITAL STATISTICS.

The proper registration of births, deaths and marriages in any community is a subject of deep importance in many points of view. In England, where it has been in operation for a period of nearly forty years, its advantages have been fully recognized on frequent occasions, especially in the facility which it affords in cases of life insurance, to prove the age of the person insured, and in case of death in enabling the friends of the deceased to produce a certificate of death from an official source. In England, too, where each person employed in the civil service must produce a certificate of birth before entering office, the registration certificate affords conclusive proof on that point. In Ireland, where the system of registration was only introduced in 1864, much inconvenience resulted from the inability of insurers to give proof of birth. The company accepted the premium on the age specified in the proposal, but when death occurred they demanded proof of age before paying the amount of the policy. A certificate of baptism is not taken as proof of birth, except it is accompanied by extracts from family records, or by a declaration made before a Magistrate by some one having personal knowledge of the date of birth. Church records have not, as a rule, been preserved very carefully, and in many cases the baptismal records cannot be found. The importance of a proper registration of births, deaths and marriages, as affecting the rights of persons to property, need hardly be adverted to. It is of such importance that no consideration of expense should stand in the way of carrying it out. In a statistical point of view, too, a proper registration is of great importance, as it assists the statistician in arriving at the probable population of a town, city or county.

In this article we propose to contrast the registration system pursued in this City with that in force in England and Ireland, to draw attention to the defects in our registration laws, and to offer such suggestions as we think the circumstances demand. As regards the deaths, it is admitted that our registration is as perfect as it possibly can be made, owing, of course, to the fact that few interments take place within the City limits, and that no dead body can be taken outside the City without a permit from the Register of Records. This accounts for the apparent excessive rate of mortality as compared with that of European cities. The average death rate per 1,000 in twenty of the principal cities of England, for 1870, appears from the records to have been 25.3, while that of New-York for the same period was 28.8, being only 3.5 more per 1,000 of the population. It is a well-known fact that in England a few deaths will occasionally escape registration, and in Ireland, where no burial permits are required, the percentage of unregistered deaths is much higher. Taking these facts into consideration, the rate of mortality in New-York cannot be considered excessive. Our death records contain fuller and more complete information than that given in the English returns. Our Register of Deaths contains columns for the birth-place of the deceased, "father's and mother's birth-place," "how long resident in the City," which information is not given in either the English or Irish records, although for the purpose of identification such information seems desirable. The certificate of death, too, by the medical attendant is far more comprehensive in its details than the English form. As regards deaths, then, our system of registration can bear favorable comparison with any European plan, but here our favorable contrast ceases.

The registered births in New-York for the year 1870 were 14,624, equal to 1 in 64.27, or to 15.41 per 1,000. There can hardly be a doubt but that the births were at least double the number registered. In England the percentage of registered births to the population has been about 1 in 31, at which rate our births should have been 30,295, instead of 14,624. This shows clearly how defective our system of registration is. It calls loudly for reform, for the establishment of such a system as will guarantee as full and perfect a registration as can possibly be obtained. The registration of births in New-York, bad as it is, seems to be better than that of Brooklyn, where the births registered during last year were only 1 in 80 of the population. The still-births, both in New-York and Brooklyn, seem to be excessively high when compared with those born alive. In New-York the rate is 15.8 for every 100, and in Brooklyn 22.7. The reason for such an apparently excessive number of still-births is that the latter are all registered, while the former are not.

The Board of Health, in its annual report for 1870, admits that the registration of marriages and births has hitherto been a neglected branch of the service. The Register says: "It seems indispensable that some system should be adopted for the discovery and punishment of those persons who persistently violate the law." The Deputy Register, speaking of marriages, says: "There are several ministers, of various denominations, who do not comply with the law." Further, he says: "The registration of births presents a more favorable aspect than that of marriages; yet by no means are the returns to be relied upon as being an approximation to the actual number of births which have taken place." He suggests, as a remedy in the case of marriages, an inspection of the marriage registers belonging to clergymen and others duly authorized to solemnize marriage. This plan after all would be defective and comparatively useless. Nothing less than a proper certificate of marriage—the one at present in use is a good one—duly signed by the contracting parties in the presence of witnesses, can be considered satisfactory. A transcription from the clergyman's register would be useful in discovering the parties for whom certificates had not been received, provided the Board had the power of prosecuting the defaulters. The existing law does not give that power. If it did there would be less hesitation in enforcing the law against them than against the clergyman. In Ireland the husband and not the clergyman is the person responsible for sending the marriage certificate to the register, and the result is that few escape registration. A small gratuity occasionally to the sexton of the principal churches secures information as to births, deaths and marriages.

In relation to the registration of births in this City, in page 29 of the Annual Report for 1870, it is stated:

"To procure anything approaching a correct statement of the year's number of births in this City would require almost a constant house to house inquiry and visitation, which would seem absolutely necessary on account of the number of women that are attended during accouchement by uneducated persons."

This is altogether an erroneous impression. If the registration be carried out here as it is in Dublin, by dividing the City into registration districts and adopting similar rules and regulations, very few births can escape registration. Fully ninety-five per cent. of the births which take place in Ireland are registered under the new system of registration, while in New-York the percentage does not exceed forty-five or at most fifty per cent. The principal cause of the failure to register is the distance from the register office. Persons living miles away from Mott-street will not take any great trouble to comply with the law, and it is unreasonable to expect a poor person or a professional man to come down from Harlem or Manhattan to register a birth at Mott-street. Give the people proper facilities, and as a rule it will be found that they will not evade the law. The subject is one of too much importance to be treated lightly, and a trifling expenditure should not be allowed to stand in the way of initiating a proper system of registration. The remedy for this is to adopt a system analogous to that in operation in England and Ireland, by dividing the City into registration districts, having a Register—or as they call the office in England, a Registrar—for each district. How this plan may be carried into effect at a trifling expense we shall reserve for a future article, in which we shall fully explain the English system. The adoption of the system to which we have referred will not make the registration as effective as it is in Ireland, where a Compulsory Vaccination act is in force, but it will, with proper exertions on the part of the Registers, secure a registration of at least ninety per cent. of the births. In our next article we shall also show the bearing of a Compulsory Vaccination act on the registration question.

COMMENTS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

DRAWING THE LINES.
Boston Journal.

The appearance of the official call for the Republican National Convention without Mr. GREELEY's name attached to it naturally attracts attention to a position and a course of conduct which are somewhat representative at this time. Mr. GREELEY, as a member of the Republican National Committee, was not acting in his individual capacity, as if the question related to calling a mass-meeting. He was holding the responsible trust of a representative of the Republicans of the great State of New-York, and he was bound to express their voice and do their will so far as his place allowed. Now the call of the Convention was an act of such ordinary party character—having no discoverable bearing upon the selection of this or that candidate—that no committeeman could refuse to affix his signature, unless he wanted to give notice that he would not be bound by the decision of the Convention. That, we take it, is the meaning of Mr. GREELEY's course. As a man, he has a full right to take it; but we do not see what right he has to stifle the voice of Republican New-York, and to hold on to a place for which he is already proclaiming his unfitness.

SHOWING HIS HAND.
Buffalo Commercial.

We do not dispute Mr. GREELEY's unquestionable right to oppose Gen. GRANT's renomination if he sees fit to do so. We do deny his right to plant himself so squarely in opposition to the party's wishes and to claim at the same time the privileges of good and faithful membership. Mr. GREELEY of course has but one object in his refusal to act with the National Committee. He wants to hold himself in a place where he can refuse to support the Republican candidate, in case the President should be renominated. After this Mr. GREELEY certainly cannot expect that the *Tribune* will be recognized as having any authority to speak for the Republican Party.

AN UNNECESSARY STEP.
Harper's Weekly.

It was surprising to hear that he (Mr. GREELEY) had declined, as the New-York member of the National Republican Committee, to sign the usual call for the meeting of the Convention. This call is a mere form. It announces only undisputed Republican principles. It mentions no candidate, and indicates no preference. It simply provides, by the authority of the party and by custom, for a time and place of meeting, that there may be regularity, and that Republicans everywhere may be enabled so cast their votes so as to insure unity and success. Mr. GREELEY has chosen, so far as he could, to frustrate this regularity, and his action necessarily tends to the dissolution of the party. For evidently, if every member of the Committee had declined to sign the call for the Convention, there could have been no regular Republican nomination. There could have been no alternative but original individual action; and there would have been as many conventions as there may be candidates and combinations. In this situation, which would have been the disbanding of the Republican Party, the Democratic Party would have remained passive, observant, and united; it would have made bargains and alliances for its own purposes; and whether the Republican Party could, under such circumstances, have hoped for success, every man may determine. But had it failed, the responsibility must have rested upon those who promoted its dissolution by preventing what is called a regular nomination.

TELLS THE WHOLE STORY.
Cleveland Leader.

"There is an effort to be made among the friends of the Administration to destroy the influence of the New-York *Tribune* and curtail its circulation. No Postmaster is to be permitted to act as agent for that paper under penalty of immediate removal."

The above paragraph from the Detroit *Free Press* is in exact keeping with the course of that paper in its silly and futile efforts to assail the Administration. Sensible men everywhere have no difficulty in seeing that no such effort on the part of the President is needed to break down the circulation and influence of the *Tribune*. Mr. GREELEY himself is doing that as rapidly as his most vindictive enemy could wish. His tenderness for the disgraced and defeated Tammany Ring, his wanton and scurrilous abuse of Gen. GRANT, his letter to the Missouri *Caucasian*, and his own vain and silly aspirations toward the Presidency have destroyed the power which the *Tribune* once wielded so grandly. The single fact that the Detroit *Free Press* is found among Mr. GREELEY's defenders, tells the whole story in a moment.

USELESS INTRIGUING.
Daily Pilot, Jackson, Miss.

Senator FENTON, of New-York, and Mr. GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, are opposed to Gen. GRANT's renomination, and, of course, his re-election. But their efforts will not avail much. Strong as Mr. GREELEY is, and as influential as is his paper, both together will count nothing when placed against the general wish of the Republican Party of the country. Judge S. P. CHASE wanted to be President, and because he was not taken up by the Republican Party, he went back on his political associates of twenty years standing, and now affiliates with Democrats. ANDY JOHNSON wanted to be renominated, and because the Republican Party concluded not to take him up, he soured on the Republican Party and fought it through more than half of the Presidential term, but was defeated, and will remain in obscurity the remainder of his life. Others of less note have attempted the same sort of policy, and have fallen, and so will GREELEY. We wonder when that class of men will learn political wisdom from the failures of others.

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE QUESTION.
Boston Daily Evening Traveller.

That there are Republican chiefs ready to break with the Administration is sufficiently apparent, but they mean to adhere to the Republican Party as long as there shall be any hope of such adherence proving profitable. It is possible that some of them may "bolt" after the nomination of President GRANT—for they hate him as bitterly as ever he was hated by those Southern rebels whom they would join. But their action would not have any effect on the result of the Presidential election, for they would not carry any Republican voters with them. There is not a State that is now likely to vote for President GRANT's re-election that would be lost because of the desertion to Democracy of any present Republican of eminence. Would Massachusetts desert to Democracy under any circumstances? Certainly not. Would Illinois follow Mr. TRUMBULL over into the enemy's camp because that "Little Billous" gentleman wanted something from President GRANT, and didn't get it? Certainly not. Mr. FENTON might take New-York back to the Democrats, restoring it to Tammany TWEED and his friends; but then no Republican ever has counted upon the vote of New-York being obtained for the re-election of President GRANT. No—if the illustrious egotists whose names are constantly brought forward as types of disaffection are to become deserters, they will desert alone; and in that case they will get a very grim welcome from the Democracy, who have leaders enough of their own—leaders who want none to divide places with them, but who desire an accession of voters. The great body of the Republican Party are bent not upon the exaltation of any man, but upon the keeping down of the Democracy, whose restoration to power would be a source of danger to the country; and as the re-election of President GRANT would best effect their purpose, they go for his nomination in June—and they will re-elect him in November.

ON SHORT ACQUAINTANCE.

A Roman Catholic Priest Arranges a Marriage for a Milwaukee Hotel Water-Girl.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Jan. 26.

The Newhall House was the scene, yesterday, of a matrimonial occurrence, which for neatness and dispatch in execution challenges comparison. On the noon train, yesterday, there came to this city two gentlemen from Kenosha, Right Rev. Father DOHERTY, and a young man bearing the name of DESMOND. They betook themselves to the Newhall House, and as soon as they had registered their names the reverend gentleman asked to see Miss FANNY CARY, one of the waitresses of the Hotel. Although she was at the time engaged in waiting on the table, his business appeared to be so urgent that she was summoned from the dining-room and met Rev. DOHERTY in the hall. After exchanging the usual compliments and benedictions of the season, the clergyman, who, it seems, had long been acquainted with Miss CARY, told her, without further explanation, that a young gentleman, friend of his, who accompanied him, was about to settle down in life, had made his fortune, and having determined to take a partner for better or for worse, had consulted him as to an eligible person. That he had immediately suggested that FANNY CARY was just the person for the place, and that DESMOND, on the strength of his recommendation, had decided to offer himself to her and bring about, if possible, an immediate consummation of the matter. After stating these facts, the reverend Father made a formal proposal to the young girl in behalf of DESMOND. The proposal was accepted, DESMOND summoned, the couple, who had never seen each other before, introduced, and by 4 o'clock the ceremonies were performed by Rev. Mr. DOHERTY. Without waiting for congratulations the newly-married couple set out for Fox Lake, the residence of DESMOND. DESMOND is said to be a man of considerable means, owning property about Fox Lake to the amount of $10,000.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE

The Committee of Seventy's Charter Favorably Reported.

Attitude of the Different Parties on the Subject.

More New Charters in Course of Preparation.

Barnard and Cardozo Arraigned by the Bar Association.

Tom Fields Begs for a Few Days' Delay.

A Measure to Reform the Harbor Abuses in New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 2, 1872.

The Assembly Committee on Cities held a meeting this morning and took up the charter of the Committee of Seventy. After some discussion it was agreed to report the charter favorably today, which was accordingly done, and the leading measure of reform for the City of New-York is now before the House for discussion. A few immaterial amendments were made to the charter in the Committee, but the only alteration of importance is a change in the time for holding the first election under it, from the second Tuesday in April next to the third Tuesday in March. After this year the elections under the charter are to be held annually on the second Tuesday in April. It will thus be seen that, in case the charter is adopted, the people of New-York will have an opportunity in six weeks from Tuesday next to make a clean sweep of their present Ring rulers and turn over a new leaf in municipal affairs. A strong pressure will be brought to bear from different, and even from antagonistic, sources in New-York, to prevent the passage of the charter. The Tammany Republicans, who now hold office by favor of their Ring masters, will of course oppose it to a man, and it appears to be equally unacceptable to a large portion of the regular Republicans of the City, if those now representing them here correctly express their views. It is understood that both branches of the party are preparing a charter, to be submitted next week and placed in competition with the work of the Committee of Seventy. The "Citizens' Association" is also in the field with a charter which was introduced in the Senate this morning. It looks now as if charters were to be as plenty here as underground railroad schemes, but I am inclined to think the rule of "first come, first served" will prevail, and the Committee of Seventy will bear off the prize. It is certain that the line of division as between Fenton and Anti-Fenton, Administration and Anti-Administration, Republicans in the Legislature will not be drawn in reference to the Seventy's charter. Alvord, Husted, Mackey and others who have hitherto been arrayed on the Tammany-Republican side of the House, are understood to be in favor of the charter as a whole. The Democrats, as a general thing, pretend to be indifferent as to what kind of a charter is adopted; but they would readily join their forces with either branch of the Republicans that would patch up the present charter so as to retain in power their own partisans. There are some Republicans who favor the passage of a charter that shall be out-and-out partisan in its character, and openly framed in the interest of their party. They say that the Democracy has never made any bones about legislating for the benefit of their party when they had the power, and that the Republicans ought to protect themselves in the same way; that the people at the last election decided in their favor as between the two parties, one or the other of which must naturally rule the City, and that since they have got to take the responsibility of legislation this Winter, they ought to take the power with it. The prevailing sentiment, however, at the present time, is against partisan legislation for New-York, and as the Seventy's charter is non-partisan, and the first in the field, and as all are anxious to be rid of the subject its chances of success may be set down as good.

MEMORIAL FROM THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Alvord today presented the anxiously-looked for memorial of the Bar Association of New-York, containing charges against a portion of the Judiciary of that City—especially Judges Barnard and Cardozo—and asking for an investigation. Mr. Alvord moved that the memorial be referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to make the investigation asked for forthwith. Mr. Fields moved as an amendment that it be printed and placed on the tables of members for their examination, to be taken up on Monday evening next. He said the air was full of rumors and charges against officials of all grades, both City, State and Federal, and, while he had no desire to shield any one who was guilty, he thought that every man, and particularly Judges of the High Courts of the State, was entitled to have the charges against him made specific before being called on to defend himself. He closed by appealing to the gray hairs of Mr. Alvord to extend the same justice to the parties implicated in this memorial that he would demand for himself under like circumstances. Mr. Alvord replied that the charges were not new to the parties interested; that they had been made and repeated for years in the public prints, and had, doubtless, been read and thoroughly understood by the Judges implicated in them. There was no surprise on their part, they had permitted these charges to be iterated and reiterated without demanding, as they should have done, if innocent, an investigation into their truth. They had now been formally presented to the Legislature by a large and influential association of members of the Bar, and it was due to the public that an investigation should be had without unnecessary delay. Mr. Jacobs moved as an amendment that the investigation be extended to the County Judge of Chenango County, against whom charges had been made by the Supervisors of that county. Mr. Alvord objected, as no memorial had been presented to the Legislature with reference to that official. The original motion of Mr. Alvord was then adopted, and the memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to make the investigation.

A REFORM QUARANTINE BILL.

Col. Hawkins introduced a bill to establish a Quarantine for the Harbor of New-York, and to regulate the powers and duties of the Health Officer. The bill has been prepared under the supervision of the representative mercantile bodies of the City, such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, &c., and is intended to protect the merchants from the abuses and extortions that have so long prevailed in the Quarantine Department, and which have inflicted so much injury upon the commerce of the port. It is to be followed by a bill reorganizing the system of Harbor-Masters and Port Wardens in New-York, which, as now managed, is scarcely less injurious to commerce than the Quarantine establishment.

THE WOOD INVESTIGATION.

The Senate today, on the request of Mr. Ames, authorized the Special Committee, of which he is Chairman, having charge of the investigation in the case of Senator James Wood, to sit in the City of New-York.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

A strong effort was made to adjourn the Assembly over to Monday night, but it failed, and a motion to have a session this evening was carried. The Senate, however, after the usual amount of coquetting with the question carried the motion to adjourn over by a vote of 16 to 10. It may be said in justice to the Senate that the [illegible] ... and the bill ... ready for action ... considered before the adjournment.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The proposed new charter of which the Citizens' Association is the sponsor, was introduced today by Senator [illegible], and took the usual reference. A good deal of curiosity exists here about [illegible] who now constitute this once famous Association. It was supposed that on the downfall of that illustrious pillar of reform, the patriarchal Sands, the Association would become defunct, but it still continues to manifest some signs of life, though in a spasmodic way. Who attends its meetings? Where are they held? Who is the successor of the great Sands? Light is wanted on all these points.

NEW-YORK GRAND JURIES.

The bill to authorize two Grand Juries to sit simultaneously in the City of New-York passed the Senate to-day.

HARBOR-MASTERS AND HEALTH OFFICER.

Mr. Murphy introduced a bill in the Senate today relative to Harbor-Masters, vesting the appointment of those officials and the Captain of the Port in the Governor alone. He is to have the power to remove any of them at any time. It is not likely to pass while Hoffman is Governor.

Mr. Murphy also introduced a bill clothing the Governor with the same powers in the case of the Health Officer.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Mr. Weismann's bill relative to the Seventh Regiment gives the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund power to set apart a portion of Reservoir-square, 200 feet in width, running from Sixth-avenue to the reservoir, for the erection of an armory for the regiment.

A NEW ARMORY FOR THE SEVENTH.

Senator Weisman introduced a bill providing that the Committee of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York are hereby required to lease to the field officers, for the time being, of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard, all that portion of the Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, which lies north of a line commencing at a point on Sixth-avenue, 127 feet 6 inches northerly from the corner of Fortieth-street and Sixth-avenue, thence easterly and parallel with Fortieth-street to the reservoir, and south of a line commencing on Sixth-avenue, 127 feet 4 inches from corner of Forty-second-street and to the reservoir, said square being 200 feet in width. The field officers of said regiment are hereby authorized to accept such land, so leased, and to erect thereon a suitable building for an armory and drill-room, to be used by said regiment. Such lease shall be made upon the same terms as to rent and duration as are accorded to religious and charitable societies. S.

The Terwilliger Investigation—Evening Session of the Assembly.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The Committee on Terwilliger's case met again this evening. The witness Gracie was again examined, and pointed out in the books of Weed, Parsons & Co. which were produced, the entries covering the transactions he had previously testified to. Some of the bills which were said to have been increased in amount by Mr. Terwilliger were produced, and the witness failed completely to prove that Terwilliger had any knowledge of or connection with the transaction. Mr. Terrell, counsel for Terwilliger, proposed to show why the bill was altered, but owing to illness of Senator Harrower(?), an adjournment was had until Tuesday next.

At the evening session of the Assembly it was evident at first that no quorum was present, and Mr. Alvord moved a call of the roll. Members enough dropped in during the call to make a quorum. A great number of excuses were asked for on behalf of absent members, mostly for frivolous or absurd causes, but they were generally voted down with much merriment, and after the introduction of a number of bills, the Assembly took up general orders. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 2.

Among the bills introduced were the charter of the Citizens' Association of the City of New-York; a bill to authorize the City of New-York to lease Reservoir-square to the Seventh Regiment; a bill to give the Governor the exclusive power to appoint and remove the Captain of the Port and Harbor-Masters of New-York; to appoint the Health Officer of the Port.

SENATOR WOOD'S CASE.

Mr. Ames asked and obtained leave for the Committee on the case of Senator James Wood to take testimony in New-York City.

REPORTS.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of a bill to authorize the Justices of the Supreme Court to appoint a reporter; also the Assembly bill to more severely punish the procurement of abortions, which was subsequently recommitted for amendment; also the Senate bill to authorize foreign corporations to hold real estate in this State; also the Senate bill to regulate the fees of County Clerks. The Canal Committee reported favorably the bill to authorize the adoption of the European system of towing on canals. The Committee on Cities reported the Senate bill relating to contracts for local improvements in the City of New-York.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening next.

ASSEMBLY.

On motion of Mr. Alvord, the Speaker announced the appointments authorized by law, except clerks and messengers of Committees, as follows: Stenographer, Hudson C. Tanner; Assistant [illegible], Frederick C. Fisk, of Madison County; Postmaster, Robert S. Kelsey, of Oswego; Assistant Postmaster, Frank Edgerton, of Oneida; Superintendent of Documents, [illegible], of Niagara; Keeper and Janitor, Charles Butterfield, of Oneida; Assistant Keeper and Janitor, John K. Fowler, of Livingston; Speaker's Clerk, William N. Haskell. The Clerk announced the following appointments in addition to a number of Messengers: Deputy Clerks, John B. Haskell, of Monroe County; Ethan A. Durham, of Ulster; Jas. Fanning, of Yates; Thos. G. Parker, of Cattaraugus; Eleazar Baldwin, of Niagara; John W. Kiernan, of Albany. Librarian, Jas. J. Hendricks, of Otsego; Assistant Librarian, Sidney E. Kidney(?), of Rensselaer.

RULES.

The Committee on Joint Rules submitted a report, which was agreed to. The House took up the report of the Committee on the Rules of the House as a special order, and after amendment and considerable discussion it was adopted.

CORRUPTION ON THE BENCH.

Mr. Alvord presented a memorial of the Bar Association of New-York in reference to charges against certain Judges of New-York City. In doing so he paid a warm tribute to the usefulness of that Association, who have thus placed themselves at the front in making grave charges against high Judicial officers of New-York City. He hoped the Legislature would give the subject that attention which it deserves, and which is invited by the high character of the memorialists and the gravity of the charges made by them. The supplemental memorial reads as follows:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, members of the Judiciary Committee of the Bar Association of the City of New-York, respectfully represent that the evidence given before the said Committee, upon which their report to the said Association, which accompanies the memorial of that body is based, so far as the same affects the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, relates to the official conduct of Judges George G. Barnard and Albert Cardozo, of the City of New-York. And the undersigned, uniting in presenting this supplemental memorial in their own behalf, and believing that it is due, not only to all persons interested in the administration of justice, but to the Judges above named that the investigation prayed for by the Bar Association should be promptly made, respectfully pray that such investigation be ordered in such form as your honorable body shall deem most meet and proper.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1872.

Signed by

Wheeler H. Peckham(?),	Francis C. Barlow,
Noah Davis,	Joshua M. Van Cott,
John Sloane(?),	James C. Carter,
G. M. Speir(?),	Wm. M. Pritchard(?).

In connection with the memorial, Mr. Alvord offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the memorial be now presented to the Standing Committee on the Judiciary, and that Committee make inquiry and investigation concerning the matter therein alleged as to abuse in the administration of justice in the City and County of New-York, and said Committee is authorized and directed to conduct such inquiry and investigation, and take testimony therein in the City of New-York, and to report by bill or otherwise, as it shall seem proper, and at any time.

Mr. Fields said, as this was a very important matter, he trusted the mover would let the documents lie on the table, be printed and made a special order for an early day. Mr. Alvord said that under ordinary circumstances he would consent, but the very air was tainted with charges of corruption, and the sooner the matter was taken in hand the better. Mr. Fields said the very reason stated by the gentleman was an argument in favor of no hasty action. Serious charges are made against two of our Supreme Court Judges. He knew the air was tainted with these charges, but he knew that they were not confined to the City of New-York. These charges spread over the State, and he stood there as one of the representatives of the people to demand that there shall be a thorough investigation of all these charges, wherever they may be. He did not think it was our duty to precipitate action in this matter. He appealed to the solemn judgment of the House to proceed cautiously. He appealed for a careful and candid consideration of the case of these Judges. All these charges may be true. They may be sustained by evidence, and they may not. These Judges may have something to say, and he had, therefore, simply asked for a short delay. Mr. Alvord said these gentlemen had had time enough to take notice of the matter. Mr. Jacobs moved that the committee also investigate the charges against the County Judge of Chenango County. He was informed that the Supervisors of that County had made serious charges against that Judge. [illegible] ... he supposed to was not present. Mr. Jacobs then withdrew his motion, to be renewed at the proper time. Mr. Alvord's resolution was then adopted.

OPPOSITION TO STREET OPENINGS.

Among the [illegible] petitions [illegible] signed by Charles O'Conor, and other leading citizens of New-York, against opening and extending One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, between [illegible] and New-York avenues, New-York City.

REPORTS.

Among the bills reported were the new charter prepared by the Committee of Seventy for New-York City; a bill repealing the clause in the act of 1871, giving the City printing to the Transcript Association; a bill amending the act fixing the fees of Sheriffs, [illegible] in New-York and Kings County.

TAX MAP OF STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Judd introduced a bill to appoint Commissioners to make up a tax map of Staten Island. It appropriates not more than $15,000, and names the following Commissioners: Jacob W. Simonson, Major Jas. Guild(?), Alvin Bradley, David Gardiner, and E. Kreischer. Mr. Judd, in introducing the bill, said he did so without approving or indorsing its provisions. The House took a recess till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

A number of bills were introduced, among them one defining the crime of murder in the first and second degrees.

CANAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Canal Appropriation bill was introduced: Making appropriations to provide for a deficiency in the appropriation for repairs and maintenance of the canals during the fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1, 1872. This bill appropriates [illegible].

Making a reappropriation of moneys for the construction of new work upon and extraordinary repairs of the canals of the State, and for the payment of awards made by canal appraisers, $2,100,000, being the unexpended balance of the amount appropriated by the Mill Tax bill of 1870.

Making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest on the canal debt commencing Oct. 1, 1872, and to provide for the payment of the debt contracted under section 12, article 7 of the Constitution. This bill appropriates out of the revenues of the canal, $4,100,000, and out of the proceeds of any tax to be levied and collected, under the act of 1859, to pay the interest and reimburse the principal of the loan, $2,500,000.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

A bill was introduced to improve the navigation of the Hudson River; also to legalize primary elections in all the cities of the State. It requires inspectors of elections to organize by swearing each other into office; keep the polls open at least three hours; allow none but legal voters to vote; provide ballot-boxes; keep a poll list; count all the votes and publicly announce the result immediately; canvass the votes in a public manner; if the votes exceed the list the excess shall be drawn by them, and duplicate certificates signed and forwarded, one to the Clerk of the Common Council, and the other to some newspaper published in the city in whose interest the election was held; the persons named in the returns shall be considered elected; only legal voters shall vote, and in the ward and district where they are entitled to vote; voters shall not vote at two primary elections; causes for challenge similar to those in the Election law are provided; false swearing is made perjury, punishable by three years' imprisonment; voting improperly is made a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for four months; the bill makes it a misdemeanor for inspectors to allow any one to fraudulently vote, punishable by a fine of $500 or $1,000, or imprisonment for six months. Inspectors and Police are to maintain order, and it is made a misdemeanor for inspectors to willfully violate the provisions of this bill, punishable by imprisonment of six months or fine of $250 or $1,000.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The bill authorizing Columbia College to change its site was ordered to a third reading.

THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

On motion of Mr. Tobey the Insurance Committee was authorized to send a subcommittee to New-York to continue the investigation concerning the Insurance Department, with power to send for persons and papers.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

MEXICO.

Bombardment of Camargo—Cortina Preparing to Retreat.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 2.—Gen. Quiroga cannonaded Camargo last night, rendering the place untenable. Cortina telegraphed this afternoon that he would fall back upon Reynosa. The National Guard has been called out here, and will be armed tomorrow. Gen. Palacio is using every means to strengthen the fortifications, and put the city in a state of defense. There is, however, no enthusiasm among the people indicating a disposition to volunteer and assist the regular troops.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Progress of the Congressional Investigation.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—The Congressional Investigating Committee was in session six hours today. Several witnesses were examined whose evidence was very strong against the Governor and members of the Legislature, showing bribery, violence, &c. Mr. Carr, one of the Warmoth leaders in the House, testified that the schism in the Republican Party originated between the Governor and Lieut.-Gov. Dunn; that the Federal officers afterward sided with Dunn. Carr had not remained in De Soto Parish, which he represented, over three months, all told, and had not been there since elected in 1870. During the investigation it has been shown that very many members in the Legislature who have never resided in the parishes they pretend to represent.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Caucuses on the Governor's Greenback Veto.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—Special dispatches from Jefferson City state that the Democratic caucus, last night, took no definite action in regard to what course should be pursued in the House respecting the Governor's veto. The Liberal Republicans of the House also held a caucus, and by a vote of 18 to 2 decided to sustain the Governor's veto, and also agreed to a postponement of action on the veto in the House until the 13th inst., to give the Committee of Ways and Means time to perfect a plan for funding the State indebtedness.

The Steam-Boat Law—Important Action of Western Steam-Boat Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 2.—A meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Owners and Managers of Steam Vessels was held today, at which it was stated that owing to the persistent attacks upon the proposed new Steam-boat law by one or two members of the House Committee on Commerce, that the owners of Western river and lake steamers had telegraphed last night from Washington to their agents to refuse to carry passengers under existing laws, which action will tend very much to embarrass the passenger trade, but under the circumstances the owners have no option in the matter. Measures are proposed which, it is said, will in a few days so to show that patent-right men have bought up certain parties, who are opposing the proposed change in the law and using their influence to coerce members of Congress.

A Mutiny on the High Seas.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 2.—The bark [illegible], Capt. Hatfield, which sailed yesterday for Cardenas, returned to-day. When off the island, a dispute arose between the Captain and a negro seaman named Francis. The latter was shot in the head by the mate. The crew were insubordinate, and the officers thought it better to return.

Hackmen's Extortions—Still Crying for More—The New Hack Rates.

A Times reporter conversed, yesterday, with some of the leading stablemen and hackmen, in order to ascertain their views about the new hack ordinance proposed by Alderman Van Schaick. Mr. J. M. Briggs, who has a large livery-stable, thought $1 50 an hour was [illegible] enough, except when the parties do shopping or calling, and when there are many stoppages. But when it came to delivering wedding-cards, or to take other "jobs" requiring incessant driving, $1 50 was far too little. If the hackmen had confined themselves to the lawful rates they would, he said, have had to sell their stock long ago. Mr. Briggs said: "You can't buy a nice carriage for less than $1,200. After it has been on the stand six months it has to go into the shop to be varnished, and this won't cost you less than $100. Every time it has to go to the shop the expense increases. As for the districts, I think it's wrong to ask a hackman to drive a party from the foot of Houston-street, at the East River, to Twenty-third-street Ferry at the North River for $1, because it is all in one district. [illegible] swindled anyhow. If people want to ride, let them look first at the rates. Another objection I see to this ordinance is that it favors the [illegible] cabs. For a drive in the Park $2 per hour is not enough. I would charge $3 for the drive to and round the Park, and give them two hours to do it in."

The Hackmen's Association held a meeting last night in reference to the newly-proposed rates. They are well enough satisfied, they say, but they think it is ridiculous to ask them to charge by the hour when they drive a party to King's Bridge or Harlem. That could drive the distance in two hours, and therefore could earn no more than $4, while they ought to have $5 for two-horse and $3 for one-horse vehicles.

WASHINGTON.

The Secretaries of State and Treasury on the Washington Treaty.

[illegible] of the Democratic Free Traders—The Cunard Line and the Ocean Mails—Painful Features of the Pension Embezzlement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs today heard the statements of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington bills, for the enforcement of which are now before that Committee. The Secretary of State is reported as having given at some length the reasons why the legislation required should be promptly enacted. One argument is that it is required as a measure of good faith, and that a failure to carry out these provisions would naturally be regarded by Great Britain as an unfriendly act. The Secretary of the Treasury gave his views with reference to what is necessary to be done for the relief of the merchant marine generally, as well as to protect the fishing interests of the country against the effect of free trade in fish. The Committee resolved to authorize their Chairman, Gen. Banks, to report the bill carrying these provisions into effect as known as the State Department bill, because prepared there, but it is understood that none of the members of the Committee are positively committed to its support, and are free to oppose or amend the bill, as they see fit. The Democrats on the Committee, Messrs. Wood, Morgan and Robinson, have opposed the bill thus far, but their party in the House, owing to its dishonest and partisan course on these measures, is now in a queer fix. If it will damage the Administration to defeat these provisions of the treaty, they want to vote that way. But to do so they must stultify themselves completely in regard to their principle of free trade, because the essence of it is involved in the free importation of Canadian fish, which is permitted by the treaty. The matter of indemnity to our fishing interests occupies a very peculiar position. Many Eastern members will vote for the bill to carry out the provisions of the treaty, if a measure of indemnity to the fishermen can accompany it, but against the latter will be most of the Democrats and many Western Republicans. A very warm and interesting debate will take place when the report of the Committee is made.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Medill and Miss Medill, wife and daughter of Mayor Medill, of Chicago, and coproprietor of the Chicago Tribune, are the guests of the President and Mrs. Grant at the Executive Mansion.

THE OCEAN MAIL CONTRACT.

The Committees on Post-offices and Post Roads and those on Commerce in both Houses held a joint meeting today to consider the proposition of the Cunard line and of the Williams & Guion line to carry the Wednesday mails from New-York to Queenstown. The last proposition from the Cunard line, made after the decision against them last week, was to carry the mails for nothing. After further consideration of the subject they unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Joint Committee, having fully considered the subject at a former meeting, see no reason to change its views and previous decision, and still advise the Postmaster-General to let the contract to the Williams & Guion line.

The Postmaster-General has accordingly signed the contract with the above line for two years from Jan. 1, 1872, at a compensation of six cents per ounce for letters and six cents per pound for newspapers. This ends a spirited contest, which has presented some embarrassing features. Had the Cunard line been just when the Government was next to powerless, it would have the mails now.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE LAST PENSION BILL.

The Democratic Party in Congress and in the country at the present time seem to be peculiarly unfortunate in the outcome of all their efforts to fasten upon the Administration or the Republican majority in Congress charges of corruption and maladministration. The last case is an effort to charge upon the Republicans in the House of Representatives inconsiderate action in passing the bill providing that pensions shall begin from the date of the death, which will add fifteen or twenty millions to the national debt. This bill was introduced into the House by Mr. Sener(?), of Pennsylvania, a Democrat, reported back by him from the Pensions Committee, and supported by the Democrats who voted for it. It is unquestionably true that a majority of the House did not know the amount involved, and the credit, is due to a Republican member, Gen. Garfield, that as soon as he ascertained the amount involved he moved that the bill be brought back from the Senate for reconsideration. In this he had no support from the Democrats.

THE LATEST PENSION AGENCY FRAUD.

Three or four different times since Gen. Baker became Commissioner of the Pension Bureau he has made changes in the rules designed to enforce accuracy in the returns of agents and to detect any irregularities that might exist. The effect of the last order was to make the tests so severe that W. T. Collins, the agent for this district, could not comply. He refused to make an affidavit which was required to be made with his returns. The investigation, which immediately followed, proved that he was in default to the Government to the amount of several thousand dollars, but exactly how much has not been discovered. Pension Agents, in drawing checks, are required to make them out so they will show upon their face the purpose to which the money is to be applied, so that he must have been taking the money in small amounts for some time, making fraudulent checks which would appear to be regularly drawn. There are eight or ten bondsmen, and they have been duly informed that they will be held responsible for the deficit. When the full amount has been ascertained, suits against them will be instituted. Mr. Collins is one of the Grand Army appointees, as have been the other dishonest pension agents, and it illustrates the need of other qualifications in the civil officers of the Government than former service in the Union army. This exposure will have rather a demoralizing effect on the opposition to civil service reform, which has been constantly made by the *Grand Army Journal*, of which Mr. Collins is editor. The case has some very pitiable features in it. Collins was wounded in the army, and one of his legs was amputated at the hip-joint—one of the few successful operations of the kind. He has ever since suffered at times from the effects of the amputation, and the suffering has been increased by any kind of excitement. The exposure of his conduct has brought him almost to the point of death, and yesterday his physicians were much alarmed at his condition. This morning he was somewhat better; but painful as the case is, the penalties of the law will be speedily applied.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The House debate on Mr. Hoar's Educational bill was animated today, and indicated that the proposition is growing in favor among the Republicans. Mr. Shellabarger made one of his strongest speeches, arguing the constitutional [illegible] of the measure. Some allusions to the Delaware whipping-post excited the ire of Mr. Biggs, who is sole keeper of the good name of that State in the House. He retorted by abusing Massachusetts for the number and character of the crimes therein committed in a style that was both fierce and funny. Mr. Biggs improved the opportunity to repudiate the passive policy, so far as he and Delaware were concerned. A vote on the Educational bill will be taken on Tuesday.

CLAIMS.

The House Committee on Claims has nearly 100 bills on its calendar, and is holding daily sessions for the purpose of preparing as many as possible for report and action when the Committee is called. An important principle affecting a certain class of claims was established by the Committee yesterday. There are quite a number of cases wherein subordinate officers who have temporarily filled by assignment the places of their superiors, have claimed the pay of the superior position for the time they occupied it. One such case was a former chief clerk of the Land Office and a former chief clerk of the Navy Department. The Committee decided adversely to the claims in both instances, and all like cases fall to the ground.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE COAST [illegible].

Major James G. Benton has been assigned, under orders of Chief of Ordnance, to the duty of superintending the [illegible] on the sea-coast from Charleston, S. C., to Mobile, Ala. Capt. A. R. Buffington, of the Ordnance Department, has been ordered on duty as assistant to Major Benton in the performance of the above-mentioned duties.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

An official statement issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows that the public debt has decreased from March 1, 1869, to Feb. 1 of the present year from [illegible] to [illegible], the [illegible] annual interest charge since March 1, 1869, is [illegible].

THE HORNET.

The case of the steamer Hornet was under consideration in the Cabinet today, and there was some discussion as to the [illegible] that vessel to leave Baltimore without an investigation. The whole subject was, however, referred to the Attorney-General. All members of the Cabinet were present excepting Secretary Robeson.

CALLING IN THE THREE PER CENT. LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury today called in [illegible] of the three per cent. temporary loan, embracing the following numbers: $5,000, Nos. 3,309 to 3,414, and $10,000, Nos. 3,198 to 3,349. Interest on the above certificates will cease March 2, after which time they will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any national banking association.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD TAX.

Horace F. Clarke, Augustus Schell, Mr. Worcester and several other attorneys and officers of the New-York Central Railroad Company arrived in this city today, and will tomorrow appear before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to argue against the tax on their scrip dividend of $23,000,000.

THE SALT INTEREST.

Dealers Before the Committee of Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The Committee of Ways and Means today continued the hearing of the salt dealers. Judge Comstock concluded his argument, contending that there was no scarcity of native resources from which reasons could be drawn that salt ought to be duty free. A capital of $15,000,000 is invested in its manufacture. Under the ad valorem tariff of fifteen per cent., in 1850 and 1860, the duty on 14,000,000 bushels produced only $200,000, while under the present law, the duty on 12,000,000 bushels produced $1,250,000. He referred to petitions of revenue reformers in favor of the repeal of the duty on salt, and in this connection asked these reformers to show that a less duty would produce more revenue to the Government than the sum he had stated. The individual consumption of salt is thirty-three pounds to each person annually, the duty being six cents, which would not buy as good a cigar as any gentleman of the Committee would smoke. The point made was that such a repeal or sudden and violent change on salt would destroy that interest. Hon. John F. Driggs said if the salt had sold anywhere as high as three dollars a bushel in the country, as quoted yesterday, it was from some extraordinary cause, such as difficulty of transportation to some particular localities, or, perhaps, owing to destruction of salt by fire at Chicago and other places. The average price of salt at Saginaw, where Mr. Driggs has salt-works, was about $1 50 per bushel within the last year. One reason for the cheapness of manufacture is he procured his fuel cheap, it being the refuse of the lumber mills, and comparatively at cost price. If wood had been purchased at the ruling prices all the profits would have been absorbed. H. M. Fitzhugh(?), President of the Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company, agreed with the views expressed by Judge Comstock, showing it was impossible for salt manufacturers to form monopolies, the discoveries of brine being too extensive for this purpose in various parts of the country.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued high since Thursday night in New-England, but is now beginning to fall, and cloudy weather extends to Long Island. The area of snow has slowly advanced north-eastward to New-Jersey. The lowest barometer is apparently central off the coast of Maryland. North-west wind, with rising barometer and clear weather, prevail in the Gulf States west of Alabama; north and east winds, with clear weather from Michigan eastward to Maine. Threatening weather, with light rain, has been reported from the Pacific coast.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer will probably continue moving to the north-east along the New-England coast, with fresh winds on the coast; light snow but clear weather continue north and west of the mountains; brisk north-east winds prevail for a short time to-night on the New-Jersey coast; north-west winds and clearing weather prevail on Saturday from Pennsylvania to the Gulf and westward; falling barometer and cloudy weather extend from the Pacific coast eastward. Cautionary signals ordered at Cape May for to-night.

IN NEW-YORK.

During the pleasant weather of yesterday the mercury reached the freezing point for the first time since last Sunday. The thermometer stood at 3 A. M., 19°; 11 A. M., 21°; 3 P. M., 32°; 9 P. M., 28°. Barometer—30.51, 30.53, 30.56, 30.59. Corresponding date last year—Thermometer: 40°, 42°, 45°, 30°.

Murder in a Fit of Jealous Rage.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 2.—James Stough and wife, old and respected residents of Richmond, Ky., became involved in a quarrel yesterday, when he plunged a clasp-knife into her breast and abdomen fifteen or twenty times. Jealousy is said to have been the origin of their difficulties. He was under the influence of liquor yesterday, and they were alone at the time of the butchery, but some neighbors entering the house soon afterward found Mrs. Stough on the floor, in a pool of blood. She lived only long enough to tell the terrible story.

A Raid on Gambling Houses in Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 2.—A large official force, consisting of five of the State Police, assisted by City Marshal Sibley and five men of the local Police, made a raid upon the three principal gambling places of this city this evening. The descent was simultaneous, and the proprietors, George Connor, on Pearl-street, and George Sawyer, Wm. H. Fish and Stockwell Clark, on Main-street, were all taken, together with the paraphernalia. The patrons—young men, mostly—were let off with an admonition.

The California Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Mining stocks are active and advancing. Savage, 73; Gould & Curry, 130½; Ophir, 66; Meadow Valley, 17; Ely, 117½; Chollar, 96; Hale & Norcross, 130; Yellow Jacket, 69; Imperial, 72; Segregated Belcher, 77½; Overman, 69; Belcher, 235; Kentuck, 226; Mariposa, 12.

Preparations for the Republican National Convention.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Feb. 2.

The Republican National Convention meets in this city on the 5th of June next, and preparations are being already made for it. The Academy of Music has been engaged for three days and three nights for the sessions. It is proposed to floor over the parquet on a level with the stage, the delegates to occupy benches, and the rest of the house to be used for spectators. At the Continental rooms have been engaged by Ex-Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts; R. G. Harrison and Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, with forty-two delegates, and J. D. Frary(?), of Connecticut, with nine delegates. Parlors for headquarters have also been engaged by Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the New-Hampshire Committee, and John W. Foster, Chairman of the Indiana Committee. At the Girard House rooms are engaged for 125 members the "Lincoln Club" of Pittsburg, with their band of twenty-five performers. Gen. Simon Cameron will also stop at the Girard House.

Steam Boilers, Economy and Efficiency—Thorough Investigations—Report of Committee of American Institute.

Prof. Thurston, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, read, last night, at the meeting of the American Institute, his report of the competitive trials of steam boilers exhibited at the recent Fair of the American Institute. This report, which covers forty-five pages of manuscript, largely with numerical results of observations and calculations deduced therefrom, is probably the most thorough thing of the kind which has ever been carried out.

The apparatus used in making the measurements of evaporative efficiency was most extensive and thoroughly complete in every detail, and the trials, extending over many weeks, were conducted with the greatest care under Prof. Thurston's direction, and with assistance from several of the students of the Stevens Institute. The results speak favorably for all the boilers examined, the average efficiency being eighty per cent. of the maximum force involved in the combustion of the fuel. The Blanchard boiler, with mechanical draft and feed-water heater, was shown to be the most economical; the Root, Allen, Phleger and Lowe boilers were about equal in this respect, while the Root was perhaps the safest, and the Allen showed greatest steaming capacity. In the Lowe boiler the provision for combustion of furnace gases deserved special praise. The Committee finally recommended the [illegible] a part of the regular programme of future exhibitions.

We learn that a memorial has been presented to Congress from the Faculties of the Stevens Institute of Technology, the Rensselaer Institute of Troy, and other like bodies, recommending the continuation of the experiments so successfully inaugurated at Sandy Hook by the Camden and Amboy Railroad under the direction of Mr. Francis Stevens.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A school-house in Greenville, Conn., was burned yesterday morning.

Capt. John Guest has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Commander Weaver is ordered to the Washington Navy-yard.

Two hundred recruits are ordered to Fort Brown, Texas, for the Tenth Infantry.

Messrs. Abbott & Holt's saw-mill at Concord, N. H., was destroyed by fire last evening.

Gov. Baker, of Indiana, has appointed Hon. John H. Farquhar Secretary of State.

George Blake, of East Pepperell, Mass., aged nineteen years, accidentally shot himself dead on Thursday.

The body of Alderman C. A. Carr, of Newport, R. I., who has been missing several weeks, was found on the shore near that city yesterday.

The schooner Fleta, from New-York, for Galveston, has been wrecked near Spanish Key, Abacos.

Harvey Jones' planing-mill, in Cincinnati, was burned on Thursday night. Loss, $18,000.

Wm. Freeman, a dyer in Waterford, R. I., was scalded to death in a vat of hot dye, yesterday.

Capt. Pierce Crosby is detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to the command of the *Powhatan*.

The warerooms of Bouchard & Sortie, in Quebec, and Thompson's book-store, were burned on Thursday night. Loss $85,000.

The wife of Amasa Parker, Jr., was thrown from her carriage in Albany yesterday morning and badly hurt.

One fatal small-pox case occurred on the steamship *Constitution*, from Panama, to San Francisco.

A grand banquet was given to the Japanese Embassy in Sacramento City on Thursday night.

The fifth and last meeting of the New-Jersey Sabbath-school Institute was held last evening in Plainfield.

J. D. Clark, a member of the firm of Stevens, Clark & Co., Cincinnati, died there yesterday.

At Christiana, Del., Charles Shoemaker fell through the ice while skating, on Thursday, and was drowned.

Mrs. Mary Hackett, aged twenty-five, committed suicide in Philadelphia yesterday. She leaves one child.

Edward Noonan, aged thirty-two years, was killed on the Boston and Albany Railroad on Thursday night.

Christian Lean shot and killed himself on Thursday, at his wife's grave in Lone Mountain Cemetery, near San Francisco.

Lorenzo A. Phelps shot himself through the head and body, in San Francisco, on Thursday, while insane.

The Massachusetts House yesterday passed to the third reading the General Railroad bill as reported in the Senate by Chas. Hale.

In the case of Glover, the Boylston Bank robber, in Boston, the jury last night returned a verdict of "guilty."

An attack was made recently on the Jews in Ismail, on the Roumanian frontier, and several were killed; many wounded.

The Missouri House has postponed the further consideration of the Governor's veto of the greenback resolution until Tuesday next.

Richard Garrison shot John Dodd in Salt Lake City last night, inflicting a mortal wound. A woman was the cause.

At a masquerade ball in Salt Lake, last night, a row occurred and the police were beaten off, but returned with shot-guns and stopped the performance.

The Cincinnati Board of Councilmen have requested the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad to reject the recent charter granted by the Kentucky Legislature.

Albert A. Rogers, a responsible clerk in the Western Union Telegraph office in Boston City, has absconded with two or three thousand dollars of the Company's money.

James Thompson was arrested in St. Louis, on Thursday, for swindling Farley, Smith & Co., of Montgomery, out of $250 on a forged draft.

A part of the cargo of the brigantine *Dodge*, consisting of iron, boilers, and coal, has been brought to Nassau. The *Dodge* was found abandoned on Cayo Lobos.

John Miller, first mate of the ship *Nonantum*, is held for trial, at Boston, accused of causing the death of Ryan, a seaman, by cruel treatment.

The Governing Committee of the London Stock Exchange has appointed a special settling day for the Northern Pacific Railroad loan. The loan is now quoted at 2½ premium.

Charles Billig, of the Humbolt Mills, Nevada, attempted to shoot a Miss Sheldon for refusing to marry him, and then blew his brains out.

H. C. Comeys, arrested in Baltimore for raising checks, had been agent of the National Life Insurance Company, but was removed weeks ago.

Henry J. Broughton has brought suit, in Baltimore, against Mme. Janauschek, for $1,000, alleging that he was discharged in violation of a contract.

The Grand Duke Alexis and suite spent four hours in the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, on Thursday, and started for Memphis soon after midnight, where he arrived yesterday afternoon.

The building of the Monitor Press Company, Newcastle, Penn., was destroyed yesterday, with the contents; loss, $70,000 to $80,000; insurance, $25,000.

The steam-tugs *Belknap* and *Elsie* raced twenty-three miles, on Thursday, in Boston Harbor, for $100, the *Belknap* winning in one hour and fifty-seven minutes.

The railway laborers at Arles, France, have struck work and threaten to stop the trains. Troops have been sent thither to strengthen the hands of the authorities.

The owners of an indecent pictorial weekly published in London and New-York have again been arrested in England and held for trial, as they persist in selling and circulating the paper.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society announces that its resources will meet the wants of the present Winter, and make temporary provision for the charitable institutions whose support was cut off by the fire.

The case against Henry N. Farwell, to recover $84,000 worth of bonds of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, was heard before the Massachusetts Supreme Court, yesterday, and decision reserved.

The Orphanage of the Good Shepherd, in Louisville, Ky., was damaged by fire, yesterday. The inmates were saved, and are provided for in private residences until the Home can be repaired.

The number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool in the month of January exceeds that of December by 1,150. The Chicago fire has stimulated the emigration of carpenters and masons.

The Warren-Mansfield-Perley affair about an extorted bank check, was a subject of common talk in San Francisco long before Frank Lawlor married Miss Mansfield, but Lawlor was never mentioned as a party to the scheme.

Samuel White, colored, was hanged in Charleston, S. C., yesterday, for the murder of W. B. Fidda(?), last Summer. The sentence of White's accomplice was commuted by Gov. Scott to imprisonment for life when under the gallows.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of Salt Lake City, held yesterday, expressed confidence in Judge McKean, and the President was requested to appoint a successor to United States Attorney Geo. C. Bates. Affidavits were made yesterday seriously compromising his official integrity.

Tweed, Hall and Connolly.

Tweed was at his office for several hours yesterday, and was visited by an unusual number of friends. Hall transacted some routine business at his office in the City Hall in the afternoon, while Connolly remained quiet with his friends.

Suicide by Poison.

At noon yesterday John Kleinmann, a German, fifty-one years of age, took Paris green at his residence, No. 35 Ridge-street, with the intention of committing suicide, and died at a late hour of the night. An inquest will be held this morning.

Fall of a Floor at a Funeral.

From the Boston Advertiser, Feb. 1.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Ellen Grady took place at the house of John [illegible], on Railroad-avenue, near First-street. As the corpse was about to be carried out the floor of the room gave way and precipitated some forty or fifty of those assembled into the cellar, a distance of six feet, together with the furniture of the room, and the body. Fortunately no injury resulted to any one, except the spraining of the wrist of one woman, and a slight cut on the face of another. After extricating the people from the cellar, the funeral proceeded without further accident or remarkable incident.

THE BROKEN RAIL ACCIDENT

Details of the Disaster on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Seven Persons Already Dead and Others Dying.

Nineteen Passengers Reported as Wounded.

Culpable Recklessness of the Road Engineers.

Racing on Short Curves Repeatedly Indulged In.

Necessity of More Stringent Rules Against High Speed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 2.—The shocking and heart-rending accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad continues to be the one absorbing topic in the streets here today. The disaster is discussed in excited groups of people who have either visited the scene of destruction this morning, or were at work all last night in attempting to succor the unfortunate victims.

During the excitement that ensued immediately after the accident it was impossible to obtain anything like a correct version of the disaster. I find now the number of the killed was slightly exaggerated yesterday, for, so far, there are only seven persons dead. Their names are as follows:

J. A. Smith, of Wilkesbarre, and a member of the firm of Gordon & Smith. His remains were sent to Newark today, where his wife and child reside.

Mrs. M. Miller, of Tannery Station.

Mrs. Rex and child, of Reading, Penn.

Theodore Baxter, of No. 208 Arch-street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. S. Praetorius, of Wilkesbarre.

Mr. Wolf, of White Haven.

There were nineteen persons wounded, as follows:

A. Kelley, of Hickory Run, slightly injured.

Charles [illegible], of Pittston, Penn.

P. H. Gillett, of Hickory Run.

Sheriff [illegible], of White Haven, severely cut on head and face, and left hip and right arm badly bruised.

Hon. E. L. Dana, of Wilkesbarre, face and head badly cut.

John [illegible], of Pittston, Penn.

Noah [illegible], of Bethlehem.

Conductor Eli [illegible].

These nine have gone home.

Mrs. Rosa Troxell, of Wilkesbarre, lies at White Haven, not expected to recover.

At the Mansion House in Mauch Chunk are J. H. Miller, of Towanda,

Miss Mary A. Spayd, of Wilkesbarre, badly injured,

Mrs. Montayne, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Luther Woodward, of Wilkesbarre.

Jane Kilpatrick, of Wilkesbarre.

George W. Brader, of White Haven, head cut and arm broken.

John Cox, of Bethlehem.

Mrs. Rivell(?), of Yonkers.

Joseph [illegible], of Yonkers, and also the brakeman of the train.

All of these are receiving the best of care, but some of them cannot possibly recover. E. H. Gillett is very restless to-night, and will probably die before many hours. He was thrown 100 feet from the wreck, and is internally injured. Geo. W. Brader has a cut in his neck through which he is forced to breathe.

The train was run at the rate of thirty miles an hour around the innumerable curves. The Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna "Central New-Jersey" run parallel with each other from Wilkesbarre to Bethlehem, within sight of each other, with the Lehigh River between them. From one end of the year to the other continual racing is kept up by the engineers of trains, utterly regardless of the safety of the passengers. Stringent regulations ought to be adopted and enforced to prevent engineers from descending the mountain at such a high rate of speed, more especially during the existing cold snap. There is no doubt that had more caution been taken yesterday such a calamity as has occurred would not have been on record.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Press on the Alabama Claims—Hostile Comment on the "Case" of the United States—The Prince of Wales Thanksgiving.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The discussion of the *Alabama* claims continues, and grows more vehement as the opening of Parliament approaches. The English case laid before the Geneva Board of Arbitration has not been published, and no opportunity has been given of forming an estimate of the British demands. But the case of the United States has now been before the public for two or three weeks, and all the newspapers, and other organs of public opinion teem with hostile comment and false report in regard to it. The *Advertiser* asserts that Chief-Justice Cockburn, one of the arbitrators, will withdraw from the Board, and that the Government will repudiate the Treaty of Washington.

A correspondent of the same journal advocates this course. He suggests as a precedent what he assumes to be a repudiation of the Treaty of Ghent by the United States, and advises England to follow the example of America.

The *Daily News* has reason to believe that the claims of the United States for indirect damages have been declared out of question, and maintains that this opinion is backed by the undivided sentiment of the country.

In proceeding to St. Paul's Church on the 27th, to be present at the thanksgiving ceremonies fixed for that day, Her Majesty will for the first time deviate from the customary route along the Strand and Fleet-street, via Charing Cross and Temple Bar. The royal procession is to take on that occasion the new Thames Embankment, facing Westminster to the New Blackfriars Bridge, which, with the intermediate bridges, the Embankment Gardens and the public and many private buildings facing the river, will be decorated with flags, flowers and other evidences of loyal good-will.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Revolt in the Philippine Islands—Excitement in Paris Over a New Play—Legislative Affairs.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—Dispatches have been received from the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands announcing a serious attempt at revolt. A company of 200 native soldiers belonging to the artillery service, rebelled and took possession of a fort. The place was subsequently carried by assault by the regular troops, and all the insurgents were killed.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A new play by Victorien Sardou, entitled "Rabagas," has just been brought out at the Vaudeville. It contains some expressions in favor of Imperialism and the Bonapartes, which have caused wild scenes of excitement at the theatre. The agitation extends outside, and last night after the performance crowds paraded through the boulevards shouting "Down with the Bonapartes!" and others "Vive l'Empire!" At one time a disturbance was threatened, but the crowds finally dispersed without coming to blows. To prevent the recurrence of dangerous agitation President Thiers has ordered Gen. Ladmirault to suspend the performance of the play, and if necessary, temporarily close the theatre. The Assembly today, by an overwhelming majority, passed the bill authorizing the Government to notify England and Belgium of the termination of the commercial treaties between France and those countries. Deputy Duchâtel's motion that the Assembly and Government return to Paris was combated. M. Vautrain, the newly elected Deputy for Paris, spoke eloquently in support of the motion. He was frequently interrupted; there was much confusion [illegible] the motion was rejected by a vote of 377 to 318. Minister Casimir-Perier threatens to resign.

Twenty-Five Years Ago in Ireland.

Progress of Crime—Three Centuries—The Government and the Catholic Bishops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, England, Jan. 20, 1872.

Yesterday afternoon the first Cabinet council since the Christmas Holidays was held, and it is understood that the chief question under consideration was the new policy against the Fenians, into which Mr. GLADSTONE and the Lord Chancellor have fallen with regard to the appointment of the Hon. Attorney-General (Sir R. COLLIER) to be one of the paid Judges of the Committee of the Privy Council. By the act of last session, which was in fact framed by Mr. RICHARD COLLIER himself, it was expressly provided that no one who had not actually been a Judge of one of the Superior Courts should be eligible for this position; but this act was dodged by making Sir ROBERT a Judge of the Common Pleas. He went through the form of taking the oath and sat on the Bench for a day or two, and was then transferred to the Privy Council. While in the Common Pleas he happened to ask an advocate who was arguing a case what he would call a particular transaction of an equivocal kind, to which Young Sahagunian had been made. "I should call it, my Lord," replied the counsel, in his most sonorous voice, "a gross evasion of an act of Parliament." Sir ROBERT did not venture to open his lips again. There is, of course, only one opinion on this subject at the Bar, and the Chief-Justice of England, with the concurrence of the entire Bench, has protested against the dangerous precedent which has thus been established. To the appointment itself there is no objection, only to the way in which it has been made. The Lord Chancellor was expressly chosen for his well-known piety and theological enthusiasm when the Government was formed; it was thought its religious character would help the attack on the Irish Church, and everybody knows Mr. GLADSTONE's faith in the divine inspiration which dictates his slightest and most trivial acts. It required the conjunction of two such highly conscientious and pious men to perpetrate so deliberate and wanton an evasion of the statute. The rest of the Ministers are, I believe, unanimous in condemning it, and if the question is raised in Parliament, as it is sure to be, the Premier in one House and the Chancellor in the other, will have to trust to their own defense. It has been rumored that the Chancellor will resign, but this would rather injure than help Mr. GLADSTONE, since it would look as if he had sacrificed a friend to save himself. It would be absurd to turn out the Government on such a matter, but some protest against a repetition of the trick is inevitable. The storm of criticism with which the Government is assailed from its own side continues to be sharp and vexing. Three stinging tongues have been at work this week.

THE THREE CENSORS.

Prof. FAWCETT, Mr. ROEBUCK, and Mr. HORSMAN have each hell upon their say. When Prof. FAWCETT was quite a lad he was out rabbit shooting with his father, who by accident discharged some small shot into his son's eyes and blinded him. Young FAWCETT was a smart, cheerful youth, with a good deal of energy and pertinacity. He had a good education in spite of his blindness, and his infirmity brought him much sympathy and consideration. He has lived a kind of petted life, and what would have seemed very commonplace and even childish observations for a man in the full possession of his senses, have been received as something wonderful coming from a blind man. In debate he has been more tenderly handled on this account than has been altogether good for him, and he has got into a dogmatic way of laying down the law at the top of his voice which is more vehement than effective. At least, however, he deserves respect for the courageous independence with which, as a Radical, he has protested against the danger of relieving the working classes of their fair share of taxation, though, of course, nothing less could be expected from a professor of political economy who was true to himself and his science. Mr. ROEBUCK is best known by the nick-name which he once bestowed upon himself, "I'm the old dog Tear-'em," he said, "arunt me for that." It cannot be admitted that he has sometimes snarled with good effect, and he has not been afraid to use, as well as to show, his teeth when occasion required it. He led the attack on the Government for its mismanagement of the Crimean War, and he has generally continued to be a thorn in the side of Ministers, especially of his own party. But after all, a life of yelping and snarling does not bring with it much sympathy or respect. ROEBUCK's criticism has been purely destructive, and on most of the great questions of the day he has generally been wrong. It will be remembered that he and Mr. Aspinall, the ship-owner, (who is still alive, but sunk into more commercial obscurity,) made themselves conspicuous by negotiating with the Emperor NAPOLEON for a joint English and French intervention in the American civil war—a proposal which the Emperor favored, but which was universally scouted in England. At one time Sir ROBERT and DISRAELI were a good deal pitted against each other, and the latter once charged the House of Commons in his amusing sketch of his antagonist—describing him as "the Inquisitorial General" of the House, and commenting at his meagre and sad intelligence, of the crab-apple type, "his melodramatic malignity and Sadleur Wells sarcasm, wagging the finger and hurling the breath, speaking daggers but using none." A little withered old man, with puckered, yellow face, leaning on a stick, stabbing his voice every now and then to a biting whisper, and pointing his finger with a kind of malignant thrust, ROEBUCK really has a good deal the look of a vicious witch, muttering incantations over her children of hell-broth. HORSMAN, the third censor of the Government, is a man of a different type from the other two. FAWCETT has the dumpiousness of a philosopher who has had the misfortune never to have been told what nonsense he talks. ROEBUCK represents a morbid acidity of temperament; but HORSMAN is neither intrusively dumpious nor personally malicious. He is the type of the very superior person in politics who looks down from his eminence with mingled pity and contempt, and on occasional hint of advice for the ordinary mortals who are struggling and blundering below. His speeches are terse, vigorous and epigrammatic, and often contain much good matter. He writes them out over and over again, each time destroying the copy and rewriting another from memory, till he has got it thoroughly by heart—so thoroughly that he can ever venture to interpolate anything that occurs to him while speaking without being afraid of losing the thread of his story. But although his speeches are very effective, and he has little or no jumiousness as a politician. The reason is, I take it, because he is not a rough and ready politician; he does not make enough allowance for men and things as they are, and does not grasp the first principle of statesmanship—that it is better even to go wrong little or run the risk of some wrong by doing a thing promptly, than by meddle and muddle and hesitate in the hope of some day hitting on a course of perfect wisdom. During the Reform debate BRIGHT delivered, that, on a little section, on which it was impossible to say what was the exact and proper thing to do, he was urged from the country, but came up hesitating as he said, there was nothing for him to do but to wait. The President Secretary at Dublin did all the real work. Since then he has not appeared on the Treasury bench, and the side at political life has drifted past him. He prefers sport in a shallow, dark water and amuses himself as spearing the crabs in the coarse sweep. These three critics turned on poor, which in his speech, such in his peculiar way—the embodiment of the Government; it was contended and wrong on every point. In the Times two of the chief ways of doing things, and its administration, contributed, everybody knows, thought they made the Duke work. And the other two that they made the Duke stand in their politics.

Columbia Yachting Cup. A special cable dispatch to the Herald from Queenstown, on Saturday, announces that the Columbia, the American yacht, arrived at Queenstown on Friday, and left for Liverpool the same day. The Columbia is to race for the cup against the Cambria, Livonia, Dauntless, Fleetwing, Sappho, Oriental, Vanadis, Arrow, Egeria, Alice, Fiona, Oimara, Heldegarde, Ione, Ada, Ada, Ada

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The following is the day calendar at the Court of Appeals for Feb. 3: Nos. [illegible].

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 2.

By Judge Barrett.

Scott vs. Sanderson et al.; motion granted.

Campbell vs. Sanford; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Bacon et al. vs. Gilman; undertaking approved.

Nehringer vs. Nehringer; memorandum for counsel.

The Security Insurance Company vs. Drew; ordered that the action be continued by and in the name of the receiver.

Tracy et al. vs. Albany et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Clarkson vs. Sandmore, &c.; report confirmed, and order granted.

In the matter of the petition of the Receiver, &c., of the Church of the Intercession in New-York; order granted.

Starkweather et al. vs. Van Cott; referred to Hon. Murray Hoffman to take proof under the special agreement set up by the defendants and to report them with his opinion, &c.

In the matter of Elijah Humphreys, a lunatic, for sale of real estate; report confirmed and order granted.

John Lawless vs. John O'Mahony; motion denied with $10 costs.

Braff et al. vs. Security Insurance Company; referred to Philo T. Ruggles to take proof and report.

Thatcher vs. Jones, &c.; the plaintiff's motion to dismiss the appeal and the defendant's motion for leave to serve a case, and exceptions are both denied.

In the matter of the application of the congregation "Anshe Chesed" for leave to sell; report confirmed, and order granted.

Bernet vs. Bernet; motion granted upon defendant's paying agreement fee of $40, and granting and serving his costs within ten days. In default thereof, motion denied with $10 cost.

In the matter of the application of Mary Donsback, &c., for leave to mortgage, &c.; report confirmed, and order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 2.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Ettenger vs. The Home Insurance Company; Donsbach vs. Donsbach; Henderson vs. Hill; Gray vs. The Sterling Fire Insurance Company; Banendahl vs. Rider; Hammond vs. Christie; The Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company vs. Cronin; Schuster vs. Bachr; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 2.

By Judge Loew.

Corl vs. Weston; motion to place cause on special calendar for short causes, denied without costs.

Steinhardt vs. Frank; motion to open default granted on payment of $10 costs.

Loughran vs. Dean; motion denied without costs.

McKnight vs. Crosby; (see memorandum for counsel.)

More vs. Rand; motion granted (memorandum for counsel.)

Cole vs. Breder; motion to open default granted with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event of the action.

In the matter of the petition of David D. Terry, receiver; order settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 105.—*The New-Haven Steam Transportation Company vs. The Steam-boat Continental and the New-Haven Steam-boat Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut.—The libel is in rem. The action was brought to recover damages from a collision which occurred between the appellants' propeller *Northampton* and the appellees' steamboat *Continental*, near the entrance of the harbor of New-Haven, a little after 1 o'clock, on the morning of Oct. 23, 1868, whereby the *Northampton* was sunk. The District Court decided that the *Northampton* was in fault, in not having any stern light; that she was running in direct violation of law, which required her to have a central range of two white lights, and that this was the cause of the collision. The libel was accordingly dismissed. The Circuit Court affirmed this decree, and the case is brought here for review, where the appellants go over all the facts, insisting that the negligence was with the officers of the *Continental*.

C. Donohue, J. S. Busk and C. R. Ingersoll for appellants; E. O. Owen and T. C. Doolittle for appellees.

No. 394.—*Bartmeyer vs. State of Iowa.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Iowa.—This was a conviction under the Prohibitory Liquor law of the State, which declares that no person shall sell or give away, or keep with intent to sell, or manufacture spirituous liquors, &c., except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary and sacramental purposes, under penalty of a fine and imprisonment; and it is here contended that this act of the State is an abridgement of the privileges and immunities guaranteed to citizens of the United States by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The case is submitted on the printed briefs.

W. T. Dittoe for appellant; Henry O'Connor, Attorney-General of Iowa, for the State.

No. 91.—*Alden vs. The First National Bank of Chicopee.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the district of Maine.—This was an action brought against Alden as an indorser of a promissory note. The makers of the note, who resided at Wilmington, Ill., sent it to Alden who resided at Belfast, Me., without date or signature, or any written words upon its face, but simply with the figures $8,000 written in, with the request that he would indorse it for their accommodation. Alden wrote his name on the back of the note, and returned it to the makers, who completed it, and negotiated it to sue Ulmen, the second indorser thereon, at Chicago. The note, which was payable at Boston, was subsequently indorsed by Ulmen and the Ames Manufacturing Company, and was discounted by the bank (defendant in error) in the usual course of business, on the 25th April, 1868, without knowledge of any equities between the antecedent parties or of other facts. No suit was brought against the makers in their State or in Massachusetts; nor was there any evidence to prove that such a suit would have been unavailing, or that the makers of the note had left the State. On this state of facts the Court held that the indorser, Alden, was liable in the action under the laws of Massachusetts, where the note was payable, and the judgment was accordingly for the bank. It is here contended that as there was no liability on the part of the indorser until the note passed out of the hands of the makers—being purely an accommodation indorsement—his liability did not commence until the negotiation of the note at Chicago; that his contract was, therefore, made in Illinois, and the place of performance was as to him in that State, and not at Boston, where the note was payable, and where the makers were liable. If, therefore, the indorser's contract was not really made until the negotiation of the note, the contract was governed by the laws of Illinois, and there the suit against the indorser cannot be maintained until all remedies have been exhausted against the maker. Under the Illinois statute the liability of the indorser is contingent upon the failure to recover of the maker after due diligence, and if the indorser was not there liable until failure to recover from the maker, he is not liable anywhere until such failure.

J. J. D. Fuller for plaintiff in error; Bion Bradbury for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Benedict.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.

George Clarence Carpenter vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.—This action is one of three commenced in September, 1870, to recover damages for injuries received in July of that year. It appears that plaintiff is a little boy, who, in company with his mother, his grandmother, and a little baby, was waiting at the station at Burlington, N. J., to come to New-York. It is alleged that after the above-named parties had got on the platform the train started off at a great rate. The sudden shock threw plaintiff and his grandmother off the cars. Plaintiff fell with one hand across the track, and the wheels of the cars passed over it, cutting off his fingers, and the grandmother also sustained serious injuries, although not so severe as those which were inflicted on her grandson. Three actions have been commenced against the Company, one on behalf of the above named plaintiff, to recover $15,000 damages, another by his grandmother to recover $5,000 damages, and the third by plaintiff's father, to recover $5,000 damages for the loss of services of his child.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 2—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account. American Securities firmer; United States Bonds, 1862s, 92½; 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, [illegible]; 10-40s, 91¾.

2 P. M.—American Securities quiet and steady.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. American securities closed—5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92½; 1865s, 92⅞; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 91¾.

PARIS, Feb. 2—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 90c. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,800,000f. during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—11:30 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d.; the sales of the day were estimated at 15,000 bales; the sales of the week have been 153,000 bales, including 15,000 bales for export and 34,000 bales for speculation; the stock in port is 480,000 bales, including 149,000 bales American; the receipts of the week have been 79,000 bales, including 34,000 bales American; actual export, 14,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet; the receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 13,000 quarters, including 11,000 quarters American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. The total stock of Cotton at sea is [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales of American. [illegible] for New Prime.

5 P. M.—COTTON closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.; sales of the day, 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation. The advices from Manchester report the market for yarns and fabrics quiet [illegible].

EVENING—Spirits of Turpentine, 43s. 6d. [illegible]

LONDON, Feb. 2—1½ P. M.—TALLOW, 45s. 3d. [illegible] EVENING—Spirits of Turpentine, [illegible].

HAVRE, Feb. 2—Evening—COTTON closed firm but not higher.

ANTWERP, Feb. 2.—PETROLEUM—[illegible] for Standard White.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 2.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 114⅛	1,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Continental Bank [illegible]	10 Hanover Bank [illegible]
2,000 N. C. Fdg. A. '66 [illegible]	300 Mariposa Pref. [illegible]
100 Adams Express [illegible]	10 Am. M. Un. Ex. [illegible]
200 Erie [illegible]	500 N. Y. C. & H. R. [illegible]
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st [illegible]	500 Clev. & Pitts. Gtd. [illegible]
3,000 C. & N. W. Con. [illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. [illegible]
2,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88 [illegible]	100 P., F. W. & C. Gtd. [illegible]
200 Del., L. & W. [illegible]	100 Col., C. & I. C. [illegible]
1,000 Iowa Div. [illegible]	100 Ohio & Miss. [illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 115⅞	4,000 Pacific 7s, guar. [illegible]
3,000 do. 115¾	State of Mo. [illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. called bds. 2d 111⅛	200 W. U. Tel. [illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62 [illegible]	100 Quick. Mining [illegible]
400 Pacific Mail [illegible]	100 U. S. Express [illegible]
[illegible]	100 Del., Lack. & W. [illegible]
5,000 Va. 6s, cons. [illegible]	200 St. Louis & I. M. [illegible]
22,000 C. P. Gold bds. [illegible]	100 C., C. & I. C. [illegible]
10,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc. [illegible]	100 Morris & Essex [illegible]

FRIDAY, Feb. 2—P. M.

We compile from the 1st of February Schedule of the Public Debt the following classification of the Funded (Gold) Stocks of the United States Stocks:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, FEB. 1.

Due.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$324,946,750	$66,774,100	$391,720,850
5-20s, 1864	48,787,300	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865 (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixes, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fives, 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fives, 1874	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Fives, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$1,[illegible]	[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
Total March 4, 1869			[illegible]
Reduction of Funded Debt			[illegible]
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869			[illegible]
Present yearly charge			[illegible]
Reduction, Interest Charge			[illegible]
Reduction in Funded Debt as above			[illegible]
Reduction of Treasury Circulation			[illegible]
Total payments on Debt			[illegible]

The Principal of the Debt has been reduced since January $3,683,431, and the additional saving in the Gold Interest charge on the Funded Stocks is $351,167 per annum.

The advices from Washington today are conclusive of the purpose of the Republican Congress to stand by the Secretary of the Treasury in his negotiations to reduce the burden of Annual Interest on the Public Debt. His vindication in the matter of the Syndicate is acknowledged as complete by every Republican member of the House of Representatives.

There is another item of news from the Capital, in regard to the views of the Administration on the Tariff, which should satisfy our importers, as well as Free-Trade Leaguers, that no reduction of present Duties on articles coming in competition with American Industry is likely to receive the Executive sanction, assuming that such reduction, in the interest of Free Trade, to the prejudice of Domestic Labor, is to be seriously entertained by the present Congress. And this, we have reason to hold, would be a very violent presumption, as the outlook from Washington now affects the question.

If, therefore, the Opposition to the present Government are anxious to "go to the country" on the issues of the Tariff and of Public Debt Reduction, they need be at no loss to understand the pronounced opinions of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, which in the sequel of the present session, we believe, will be found in accord with the action of Congress.

Exchange on London is a fraction firmer today, while Gold through the forenoon seemed to work easier. The latter, however, was in better demand later in the day, and from 109⅞@110⅛ the quotation advanced to 110⅛@110¼ ⅌ cent. The sales of 60 days Bills on London (Bankers) were at 109@109½ ⅌ cent.; Short sight, 109⅞@110 ⅌ cent.

Money was again active among the Brokers at 7 ⅌ cent., and some signs were said to be apparent of a Bearish movement to lock up balances from the use of the Street to affect the Stock market. If there be anything serious in this purpose, a fair offset can be made, so far as the Stock Exchange and the Railway speculation are concerned, in the well-accredited report that at least one of the two or three wealthy and successful *Bulls* in the recent upward movement in the Western Roads, who were credited with selling out last week, has returned, in force to the market, for a fresh upward turn in prices, and ready to sell "privileges" to any extent on North-west and several other Western Stocks.

There was more business on the Exchange today than yesterday, and prices, as a rule, were higher, both on the Railroads and the Miscellaneous Shares. Among the latter Pacific Mail and Quicksilver Company attracted most attention. The Express Stocks were also higher, and the Railway Mortgages of established credit in good demand. The Public Funds of the United States left off steady at little or no variation from the quotations of Thursday. The New-York and Western Roads, while showing firmness at rather better rates, were not actually buoyant, and the demand appeared to hesitate as to really important purchases, near the close of Bank hours, because of the reported lock-up of Money. Later in the afternoon, Money was quoted at 7 ⅌ cent., with exceptions as above at 7 gold ⅌ cent., and it seems questionable, at this season of the year, whether a lock-up could be made successful for the purpose intended.

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 2.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	109	109
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, Jan. and July	112	112
American Gold	109¾	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	96⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt. Ctfs.	93⅛	93⅛
Reading	115½	115¾
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅞	111⅛
North-west Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-west Preferred	91⅞	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	57¾	58¼
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore Scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex-dividend.

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange at 5 o'clock P. M. the Railway speculation was dull and strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1872.

Gold receipts	$717,752 38
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	80,028,260 83
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	6,185,025 77
Customs	[illegible]

The Public Funds of the United States closed as follows after the Boards:

6 per cent. reg., '81 ... 114½	5-20 reg., '67 ... 111⅛
6 per cent. coup. '81 ... [illegible]	5-20 coup., '67 ... [illegible]
5-20 reg., '62 ... 110½	5-20 reg., '68 ... 111⅛
5-20 coup., '62 ... [illegible]	5-20 coup., '68 ... 112½
5-20 reg., '64 ... 110½	10-40 reg. ... 107⅜
5-20 coup., '64 ... [illegible]	10-40 coup. ... [illegible]
5-20 reg., '65 ... 110½	5s reg., '81 ... 108⅞
5-20 coup., '65 ... [illegible]	5s coup., '81 ... [illegible]
5-20 coup., J. & J., '65 ... 110¼	6s currency ... 114⅞
5-20 coup., J. & J., '65 ... [illegible]	

*Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 ... [illegible]	Del. & W. Sem. Conv. ... [illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 ... [illegible]	Mor. & Essex 1st ... [illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E. ... [illegible]	Gt. West. 1st, '88 ... [illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub. ... [illegible]	Gt. West. 2d, '93 ... [illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s ... [illegible]	Gal. & Chi. Ext. ... 105½
Erie 2d 7s, '79 ... [illegible]	Chi., R. I. & Pac. ... [illegible]
Erie 3d 7s, '83 ... [illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st ... [illegible]
Erie 4th 7s, '80 ... [illegible]	Mor. & Es. 2d ... 95
Long Dock Bonds ... [illegible]	N. J. Con. 2d ... 102
Hud. 7s, 2d S. F., '85 ... 103½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d ... 105
Hud. 7s, 3d ... [illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d ... [illegible]
Harlem 1st 7s ... 102	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d ... 100
Harlem Con. ... [illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d ... [illegible]
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds ... 103	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th ... 85
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds ... [illegible]	Chi. & Alt. 1st ... [illegible]
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82 ... 115	Chi. & Alt. Inc. ... [illegible]
Mich. Cen. Con. ... [illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st ... [illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d ... 100	Ohio & Miss. Con. ... [illegible]
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct. ... [illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 2d ... [illegible]
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. ... [illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st ... [illegible]
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds. ... 102¼	St. L. & Iron M. 1st ... [illegible]
Un. Pac. 1st Bds. ... [illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s ... [illegible]
Un. Pac. Ld. Gts. 7s ... [illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 ... [illegible]
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s ... [illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st ... [illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct. '75 ... [illegible]	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. Div. ... [illegible]
Bell. & Ind. 1st ... [illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 2d ... [illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 1st ... [illegible]	Chi. & Mil. 1st ... [illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref. ... [illegible]	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st ... 93½
Chi. & N. W. S. F. ... [illegible]	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d ... [illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. ... [illegible]	Tol., Peo. & W. W. D. ... 90
C. & N. W. Con. Bds. ... [illegible]	Tol., Peo. & W. E. D. ... [illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds. ... [illegible]	Tol., P. & W., Bur. D. ... 87
Chi. & N. W. 1st ... 96	N. Y. & N. Haven ... [illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. Conv. ... [illegible]	Bos., H. & E. 1st ... [illegible]
Del., L. & W. 1st ... 105	Bos., H. & E. Guar. ... [illegible]
Del., L. & W. 2d ... 100	
Tol. & W. 1st Ext. ... [illegible]	
T. & W. 1st St. L. Div. ... [illegible]	
Tol. & Wab. 2d ... 94½	
Tol. & W. Eq. Bds. ... [illegible]	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 6s, currency	100½	100¾
Camden and Amboy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central	61¾	[illegible]
Reading	115⅞	116
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	46⅞	47
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	41⅞	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri are:

Third week, January, 1872	$59,342
Third week, January, 1871	50,721
Increase	$8,617
For year beginning March 1, 1871	$3,307,510
For previous year, 1870	3,200,229
Increase	$107,280

We are requested to call attention to the Official Statement of the Manhattan Savings Bank, which will be found in our advertising columns.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. report only a few of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company's First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds remain unsold. Price advanced to 96 and interest.

The advices by the European mail by the *China* today say that accounts from all the German cities indicate an extraordinary renewal of speculation, new banks and companies of all kinds being daily started and carried up to premiums, while the old investment stocks of the various German States and established institutions are at higher prices than have ever previously been reached.

The London *Times* states that a contract for a direct Atlantic cable has today been signed between the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company and an influential combination, represented by Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT. The same paper reports:

"Subscriptions have been invited by Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS, for £400,000 first mortgage six per cent. bonds of the Baltimore and Potomac Railway Company, at the price of £89 8s. 6d. (being £180 4s. 6d. for each bond of £1,000 at 4s. 2d. per dollar.) The funds are required for a great tunnel under the City of Baltimore, which will complete the only continuous line of locomotive railway between New-York, Philadelphia and Washington, and the mortgage is upon this portion of the undertaking, the tolls of which, at only half the legal rates, are estimated to yield more than sufficient to pay the interest on the loan, while there is the additional security of a joint and several guarantee from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose capital is £8,000,000, and the Northern Central Railway Company, whose capital is £1,120,000. This guarantee is indorsed upon the bonds, the interest being made payable in London, in gold, by virtue of resolutions of the three companies."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 17th of January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,[illegible]	Inc.	£47,[illegible]
Public deposits	4,220,[illegible]	Inc.	75,[illegible]
Other deposits	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
Government securities	13,296,[illegible]	Dec.	400,000
Other securities	[illegible]	Dec.	116,[illegible]
Notes unemployed	14,022,[illegible]	Inc.	176,740

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,260,230, being a decrease of £105,760, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £24,665,044, showing an increase of £68,131 when compared with the preceding return.

Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£24,665,044	£21,[illegible]
Reserve	14,092,414	13,[illegible]
Notes in circulation	25,260,230	22,754,745
Rate of discount	3 per cent.	3½ per cent.
Consols	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Rentes	[illegible]	51f. 75c.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $3,252,548; amount marketed, $2,404,596.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

THE SALES OF

NORTHERN PACIFIC

7-30 GOLD BONDS.

On American account, during January, were $1,512,400.

They are issued in denominations of from $100 to $1,000 Coupon, and $100 to $10,000 Registered, have thirty years to run, bear an interest of 7-30 per cent. in gold, and are exempt from United States Tax.

The Bonds are offered at par and accrued interest in currency, and with their ample security and high rate of interest, we believe there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS.

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 ⅌ C.) INTEREST, Payable in Gold,

FREE OF TAX.

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operations of the sinking fund arrangement, and from sales of the Company's lands which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The security behind these bonds is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, thereby lessening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,600,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchise free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division, eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
SAUNDERS, HARDENBERGH & KING,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
February 1, 1872.

ALVIN SAUNDERS, (ex-Governor Nebraska,) President State Bank, Nebraska.

JOHN A. HARDENBERGH.

RICHARD W. KING, member of New-York Stock Exchange.

We have formed a copartnership under above style, for the purpose of transacting a general banking business.

Loans negotiated and advances made.

Government, State, City, County and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to sight drafts.

Collections made in any part of the United States or Canada.

MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., offer for sale the first mortgage seven per cent. GOLD BONDS of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, free of Government tax, interest payable in New-York April and October, coupons or registered. Two hundred and thirty-six miles of the road are now completed and running, earning the interest on the whole issue, which is also secured by a land grant of eleven hundred and sixty thousand acres of lumber land in the State of Michigan, worth from ten to twelve million dollars. The land is now selling rapidly at an average price of fifteen dollars per acre and the proceeds invested in the purchase of the bonds.

Less than half a million of the whole issue of eight millions remains unsold, and the price has been advanced to ninety-six per cent. and accrued interest.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are for only $12,500 per mile upon a finished road, which is doing a large and profitable business. For sale at 90 and accrued interest. They are being rapidly taken by parties who desire safe as well as profitable investments. Full particulars on application, by mail or in person, to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE FINANCIER,
PUBLISHED TODAY,
Contains, in addition to its usual variety of Financial and Economic articles,
AN IMPORTANT PAPER
By Hon. DAVID A. WELLS,
On
The Recent Financial, Industrial and Commercial Experiences of the United States.
THE FINANCIER
Is sold at all regular news agencies.
Price, $5 per year, or 12 cents per single copy.
J. H. & C. M. GOODSELL, Publishers,
Nos. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
For sale at 90 and accrued interest by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

TEXAS.
CITY OF HOUSTON
EIGHT PER CENT. MARKET BONDS.
Interest payable in New-York
for sale.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90, and interest, by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Brooklyn Revenue [illegible]

The officers of Internal Revenue, aided by the Police, made a raid upon the illicit stills in the Fifth Ward yesterday. They seized about $8,000 worth of whisky and rum. The parties whose places were to be visited were evidently notified in advance, for many of the prominent illicit stills were found closed. The only feature of interest about the raid was that the Police took the place of the military. This was done in pursuance of the arrangement recently made by Supervisor DUTCHER and Hon. THOMAS KINSELLA with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Corporation counsel has given an opinion to the Board of Aldermen that they may proceed to examine the question of whether JOHN E. DOUGLASS, Republican, was elected Alderman of the Eleventh Ward, or ANDREW J. FOSTER, who is now sitting.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 2, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	[illegible]	Spirits Turp., bbls	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tar, bbls	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oil, bbls	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs	[illegible]
Beans, bbls	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bags	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Sugar, hhds	[illegible]
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Tobacco, bales & cs.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Philosopher*, for Liverpool—34,800 bushels Corn, [illegible] boxes Bacon, 75,600 lbs. Lard.

By the ship [illegible], for Liverpool—[illegible] Lard, 13,077 bushels Corn, 800 bbls. Flour, 27 hhds. Tallow, [illegible] Bacon, [illegible] bales Cotton.

By the ship [illegible], for [illegible]—[illegible] bushels Corn, 3,000 bbls. Oil-cake, [illegible] Sperm Oil, [illegible] Lamps, 12 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] Clocks, [illegible] Wood, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] Pork.

By the bark [illegible], for London—[illegible] Beef, [illegible].

By the bark *Rudolph*, for London—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum, [illegible] bbls. Naphtha.

By the steamer *Columbia*, for Glasgow—2,032 boxes Bacon, [illegible] bbls. Tongues, 50 pkgs. Butter, 180 boxes Clocks, 472 [illegible], [illegible] Lard, [illegible] Pork, 167 bbls. Beef, 161,328 lbs. Oil-cake, 1,383 bags Clover-seed, 107 cases Cutlery, [illegible] Sewing-machines, 4,800 Staves, 80 tcs. Pork, 8,000 bushels Corn, [illegible].

By the bark *Cugini Cerulli*, for Cork and orders—[illegible] bushels Corn.

By the bark *F. Chiazzaro*, for Cork and orders—34,[illegible] bushels Corn.

By the bark *Dagmar*, for Cork and orders—1,400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 440 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Johann Kepler*, for Bremen—4,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Ober Burgermeister von Winter*, for Queenstown and orders—[illegible] bushels Corn.

By the bark *Jenny*, for Bremen—200 tcs. Lard, 20 cases Muskets, 25 cases Hardware, 10 cases Handles, 1,550 Staves, 3,570 bbls. Resin, 450 boxes Bacon, 54,000 lbs. Logwood, 373 logs Cedar.

By the bark *Norsen*, for Trieste—3,600 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *Americus*, for Marseilles—340 hhds. Tallow, 475 tcs. Lard, 14 boxes Lard, 100 boxes Hams, 30 boxes Shoulders, 31 boxes Bellies, 25 boxes Middles, 80 boxes Back Fat, 28 hhds. Lard, 400 hhds. Staves, 10 pkgs. Tallow, 3 pkgs. Hardware.

By the bark [illegible], for Cadiz—12,000 Staves.

By the brig *Fido*, for Cadiz—3,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 865 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Sally Brown*, for Havana—6,144 Shooks, 50 empty Hogsheads.

By the steamer *Wando*, for Havana—32,111 ft. Lumber, 6 cases Hammers, 2 bales Crockery.

By the schooner *J. Morton*, for Maranham—100 Oars, [illegible] Rosin, [illegible] Axes, [illegible] Biscuit, [illegible] matting, 4,050 feet Boards, 2 cases Clocks, 70 cases Petroleum, [illegible] cases Drugs, [illegible] Flour.

By the bark [illegible], for Aspinwall—[illegible] Coal, [illegible] Tobacco, 50 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. Bread, [illegible] Cider, 14 bbls. Beef, 1,030 lbs. Butter.

By the bark [illegible], for Cardenas—[illegible] Trunks, [illegible] Shooks, 12,600 Hoops, 20,051 lbs. Lard, 5,976 lbs. Bacon, 18,608 lbs. Grease, [illegible] 27 kegs Beef, 12 kegs Pork, 25 cases Pickles.

By the bark [illegible], for Havana—[illegible] Hardware, [illegible] Whisky, [illegible] Tar, [illegible] Chairs, [illegible] Trunks, 1,620 bbls. Potatoes, [illegible] Ladders, 205 tons Stone.

By the schooner *L. S. Davis*, for Caibarien—100 kegs Nails, 10 tons Coal, [illegible] Shooks and 300 Heads, [illegible] bundles Hoops.

By the schooner [illegible], for [illegible]—[illegible] Flour, 1 bbl. Sugar, 10 pkgs. Fish, 11 pkgs. Wine, 4 bbls. Beef, [illegible] Drugs, 5 pkgs. Fireworks, 64 boxes Fire-crackers, [illegible] Petroleum, [illegible] Paper, 100 lbs. Lard, 4 cases Matches, [illegible] boxes Tinware, 15 cases Hardware, 2 boxes Irons, 22 boxes Furniture, 53 pkgs. Trunks, 5 bales Domestics, 40 boxes Soap, 4 bbls. Tar, 200 feet Lumber, 50 bales Hay, 249 lbs. Butter, 5 bbls. Hoop-iron.

By the schooner *George Washington*, for Baracoa—4 Iron Kettles, 2 boxes Sheaths, 18,620 feet Lumber.

By the bark [illegible], for Sidney, New-South Wales—[illegible] Axes, 80 boxes Clocks, [illegible] Scoops, 4,056 cases Petroleum, 350 cases Turpentine, [illegible] boxes Hatchets, 40 bbls. Dried Apples, 12 cases Brooms, [illegible] cases Perfumery, 50 cases Fish, 29 pkgs. Carriage-ware, [illegible] Chairs.

And from Philadelphia, for London, by the bark [illegible]—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum....For Stettin, by the bark [illegible]—97,670 gallons Refined Petroleum....[illegible]....Londonderry—12,404 bushels Corn....For Antwerp, by the ship [illegible]—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been readily taken at $8 75@$9 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at 34c.@35c. for the best samples of Yellow.

BRICKS—Have been in more demand within our range. Common Pale at $6 75@$7 50; North River Hard, $11 25@$12; Jersey, $9 25@$10; Croton, $12@$15; and Philadelphia Front, $32@$35, ⅌ thousand.

COFFEE—Has been quoted steady, but has been quite dull since our last. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee thus: Ordinary, 18½c.@18¾c.; fair, 17c.@17⅜c.; good, 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18¼c.@18½c., gold, 90 days, in bond, [illegible]. We quote: Java at [illegible]; Maracaibo, 19½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 19½c.@21c.; Rio, in lots, 19¼c.@19¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, [illegible]; Jamaica, 17½c.@19c.; Singapore, [illegible]; Costa Rica, 19c.@21c.; Manila, 19⅛c.@20½c.; Mexican, 19½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19½c.@20c.; Curacoa, 18¾c.@20c.; Porto Rico, 19¾c.@21c.; San Domingo, in bond, [illegible] gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request for early delivery at about previous figures; sales, 1,507 bales, including 1,327 bales to shippers, 346 bales to spinners [illegible]. For forward delivery the market has been less active [illegible], but closing at about yesterday's figures; sales, 11,150 bales [illegible] basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for February, [illegible] 200 bales at 22⅛c., and [illegible]. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries [illegible] upon the bulletin were as follows: February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; April, [illegible]; May, [illegible]. The receipts at this port today were 3,304 bales, including [illegible] from Norfolk, [illegible] from Fernandina. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were [illegible] bales, and for the week, [illegible] against 122,160 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,915,296 bales, against 2,324,000 bales same time in 1870-71. The following are the closing quotations based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Good Ordinary	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Liverpool Cotton Market.

	Week ending Feb. 2, '72. Bales.	Week ending Feb. 3, '71. Bales.
Sales of the week	153,000	[illegible]
Of which exporters took	15,000	[illegible]
Of which speculators took	34,000	[illegible]
Total import of week	79,000	[illegible]
Of which American	34,000	[illegible]
Total stock	480,000	[illegible]
Of which American	149,000	[illegible]
Actual export	14,000	[illegible]
Amount afloat	435,000	[illegible]
Of which American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, Feb. 2, 1872	[illegible]	[illegible]
Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, Feb. 2, 1872	[illegible]	[illegible]

FISH—All kinds have been in light demand, with values quoted steady. We quote Dry Cod at $5@$6 25 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, [illegible]; No. 2 do., [illegible]; Pickled Herring, [illegible]; Smoked Herring, 25c. for Scaled [illegible]; Dutch Herring, [illegible] ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather better request, and desirable lots have been quoted steadier, [illegible] particularly Winter Wheat extras which have been offered with less freedom. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,850 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; inferior to good Extra State, [illegible]; good to fancy at [illegible]; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at [illegible]; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at [illegible].

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	[illegible]
Sour Flour	[illegible]
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in quite moderate demand at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls. at [illegible] for ordinary to very good, [illegible] for choice Extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair request at [illegible]. Corn-meal has been moderately inquired for at [illegible] for White and Yellow Western, [illegible] for Jersey, and [illegible] for Brandywine; sales, 325 bbls.

FRUIT—There has been a very limited movement reported in foreign at former figures, including Layer Raisins at [illegible] ⅌ box; Valencia Raisins, [illegible]; new Currants, [illegible]; Almonds, [illegible]; Figs, [illegible]; new Turkish Prunes, [illegible]; Brazil-nuts, [illegible]; Dates, [illegible]; Filberts, 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.; Canton Ginger, [illegible] ⅌ case; Sardines, [illegible] quarter-box.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat has been in pretty fair request, mostly for shipment, and has been held with much confidence on reduced offerings. Spring Wheat, though quoted steady, has been in comparatively light demand. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, [illegible] including No. 1 White Michigan [illegible], Red Western at [illegible], Amber Pennsylvania [illegible], choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, [illegible], No. 1 Chicago Spring, in store....New mixed Corn has been [illegible] in favor of purchasers. Old Mixed Western has been quiet at about previous quotations. Other kinds [illegible]

[illegible]

HEMP—Jute Butts have been in fair demand and [illegible] to arrive, at [illegible], gold, [illegible] bales, to arrive at Boston, [illegible]. Other kinds quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—[illegible] have been very quiet in the absence of supplies and really [illegible]. The week's receipts of Hops have been [illegible] bales. [illegible]

LATHS—[illegible]

LIME—Rockland has been [illegible] at [illegible] for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LEATHER—There has been a moderate call for stock, in good part for shipment, within our previous range.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been less active, but quoted about steady; [illegible]. Pig Iron has been held with decidedly more firmness on [illegible]. [illegible] Tin Plates have been in better request and quoted [illegible] Charcoal [illegible] Terne, at $8 87½@$9 12½, gold, ⅌ box.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in fairly active request at about former figures; sales, 1,044 bbls. [illegible] ⅌ gallon. Further sales of 700 bbls. were rumored [illegible]. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at from 38c.@41c.; Cuba, 18c.@22c. for old, and [illegible] for new; English Islands [illegible], and New-Orleans at 40c.@67c., for new, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet at about previous prices, with strained quoted at $4 65 ⅌ 280 lbs.; sales, [illegible]. Tar has been in rather moderate request, yet quoted [illegible]. Spirits Turpentine has been quoted firmer [illegible]; sales, 185 bbls.

OILS—[illegible] buoyant prices, business has been generally dull. We quote: Crude Whale at [illegible]; Crude Sperm at $1 60; Unbleached Sperm at [illegible]; [illegible] Red Oil at 48c.@50c.; do. Saponified, 55c.; Linseed, [illegible]; Menhaden at 55c.@58c.; Extra Refined Seal at [illegible]; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 51c.; Yellow, [illegible]; White, 70c.@75c. ⅌ gallon; Tallow-oil, [illegible]; Palm-oil, [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Has been very dull throughout, at about previous nominal prices. Offerings moderate. Refined, for early delivery, quoted at [illegible]; Philadelphia, [illegible]; Refined, in cases, at [illegible]; Crude, 13c. ⅌ gallon. Shipping Crude at [illegible]. Naphtha nominal....Crude figures essentially unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually dull today on both spot and forward delivery, with values quoted nominally as before. Buyers have shown no disposition to operate with freedom. [illegible] for new Mess, [illegible] for new Extra Prime, [illegible]....Dressed Hogs have been in less urgent demand [illegible]....Cut meats have been rather quiet, but steady [illegible]. Bacon has been unusually active for both prompt and forward delivery at firm rates [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

SALT—[illegible] Turk's Island, 40c.@45c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 10@$3 ⅌ sack, from store; Syracuse at $1 25; Burlaps at $1 25; Factory Filled at [illegible].

SEEDS—Clover has been in moderate request at [illegible] prime Indiana and Michigan, and 10½c. for Ohio ⅌ lb. [illegible] a further advance in prices; sales, 3,500 bags at [illegible]; 1,500 bags [illegible]. Timothy [illegible].

SOAP—[illegible] including Castile at 11c.@11¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; [illegible].

SPICES—The jobbing inquiry has been moderate [illegible] Cassia, 30c.@31c.; White Pepper, [illegible]; [illegible] Pimento at 10¼c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—There has been rather more inquiry for Raw, and with comparatively moderate offerings, prices have been quoted firm, [illegible].

TALLOW, &c.—[illegible] prime samples of Tallow at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] lbs. Tallow at [illegible] for ordinary to choice [illegible].

TEAS—Trade has been quite moderate in a jobbing way [illegible].

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been quiet but steady. [illegible]

WHISKY—Has been quoted steady at 94c. ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of [illegible] bbls.

WOOL—[illegible] Domestic Fleece and Pulled have been eagerly sought after [illegible]. Stocks are light and in few hands. Texas Wools continue in good demand, with stocks from first hands [illegible]. California Fall Clip has moved moderately at a shade better prices [illegible]. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—A very moderate movement has been reported in the line of berth freights, [illegible]. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been 1,750 bales Cotton at [illegible], by [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 2, 1872.

Trade in horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards was dull; [illegible] head came to hand, quality ranged from very coarse to good, [illegible] generally on estimate weights. On this forenoon at Communipaw Yards, the Cattle due did not come to hand on time. Some arrived about noon, and these together with the lots on hand, sold from 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weights from [illegible] cwt. [illegible]

SALES.

TOFFEY & SONS sold for N. MORRIS [illegible] Steers and Bulls, Missouri common cattle, at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight [illegible]. HUGHES & WESTHEIMER sold [illegible]. E. M. SHEPPARD sold [illegible]. [illegible]

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible] J. N. PIDDUCK sold 82 Sheep, weight 4,260 lbs. [illegible] JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold for this past week 3,172 Sheep [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and easier at $1 24⅞ for No. 2 Spring. CORN dull at 40c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS dull and steady at 32c. for No. 2. RYE—No. 2 steady at [illegible]. BARLEY easier at [illegible] for No. 2 Spring. WHISKY steady at 87c. Dressed HOGS in good demand at [illegible]. PORK firm at [illegible]. LARD steady at [illegible]. HAMS in pickle [illegible]. Green MEATS steady [illegible]. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, and 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley and 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—FLOUR firm; Extra Winter, $6 15; Double Extra, [illegible]. WHEAT in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 31; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 70@$1 71. CORN steady and higher; High Mixed and Yellow on track [illegible]; No. 2 Mixed in elevator, [illegible]. OATS dull and unchanged. [illegible] BARLEY firm [illegible]. WHISKY easier at [illegible]. PORK dull [illegible]. Dry salted MEATS quiet; [illegible]. Live HOGS easier at [illegible]. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, [illegible].

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—BREADSTUFFS very dull and prices nominally unchanged. The only transactions today were [illegible] bushels No. 2 CORN 58c.; one car do. in railroad elevator at 60c. PORK, LARD, and HIGHWINES unchanged. SEEDS dull; Timothy [illegible]. RECEIPTS—None. CATTLE—Receipts, 80 cars, making a supply of [illegible] cars against [illegible] cars for the same time last week. Market closes dull and weak. Late arrivals of Cattle generally go eastward in first hands. [illegible] SHEEP—Receipts, 300 head. [illegible] HOGS—Receipts, 1,300 head. Market quiet and a shade easier. [illegible]

OSWEGO, Feb. 2.—FLOUR steady with a moderate demand; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, [illegible] for Amber Western, [illegible] for White Winter, [illegible] Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; [illegible] No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 61; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 76. CORN dull; sales, 2,700 bushels at [illegible]. BARLEY quiet; Upper Lake Canada, [illegible]; Bay Quinte at [illegible]. RYE nominally [illegible] for Western. CORN-MEAL [illegible]. MILLFEED [illegible]; Shorts, $25; Shipstuff, [illegible]; Middlings, [illegible]. HIGHWINES [illegible]. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, [illegible]; to Albany, [illegible].

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—FLOUR in good demand; Family, [illegible]. WHEAT firm and scarce at [illegible]. CORN steady at [illegible]. OATS steady at [illegible]. BARLEY unchanged. PORK dull and nominal at [illegible]. LARD dull. Steam, [illegible]; Kettle, [illegible]. Bulk MEATS dull and nominal; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib and Clear Sides [illegible]. BACON—[illegible] prices asked, but no demand; Shoulders, [illegible]. Live HOGS dull at [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] head. WHISKY quiet and weak at 85c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 22½c.@22¾c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports to Havre, [illegible] bales; to Barcelona, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, [illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, [illegible]; gross, [illegible]; exports to Great Britain, [illegible]; to Genoa, [illegible] bales; to Barcelona, [illegible]; to Havre, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady at [illegible] for No. 1; [illegible] for No. 2. OATS firm and in fair demand at [illegible] for No. 2. CORN quiet and [illegible] for No. 2 Mixed. RYE firm and scarce at [illegible] for No. 1. BARLEY quiet and weak at [illegible] for No. 2 Fall. Live HOGS steady at [illegible]. PORK dull and unchanged at [illegible]. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Feb. 2.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; sales of Amber Michigan at $1 47½; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 47½; No. 2 do., $1 44½. CORN quiet and unchanged at 47½c. for High Mixed; 47c. for Low Mixed; 47½c. for Yellow. OATS unchanged. Dressed HOGS at $5 35. CLOVER-SEED—Sales of Michigan at [illegible]. [illegible] RECEIPTS—[illegible] bushels Corn and 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; to the Continent, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, [illegible] bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 2.—COTTON quiet; holders firm; Middling, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, [illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; to the Continent, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, 11,200 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 2.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; exports to the Continent, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, 11,000 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR active and firm; Extra Family, [illegible]. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PORK steady at [illegible]. BULK MEATS active; prices unchanged. HAMS quiet but firm at [illegible]. LARD quiet but firm; prime Leaf, in tierces, [illegible]; in kegs, [illegible]. WHISKY quiet and steady at [illegible].

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; [illegible]; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible]; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; [illegible].

MEMPHIS, Feb. 2.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, [illegible]; receipts, 1,017 bales; shipments, [illegible] bales; [illegible]; receipts of the week, 13,415 bales; shipments, [illegible].

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Nothing doing in WHEAT or RYE. CORN firmer; sales, 1 car Western Mixed at [illegible]. OATS unchanged; sales in limited lots at [illegible], and 1 car in elevator at [illegible]. Sales, 3 cars No. 2 Two-rowed State BARLEY at [illegible].

MACON, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Sales, Middling, 21c.; receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; shipments, [illegible] bales; [illegible].

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7:

HOW TO LIVE ON A DIME AND A HALF A DAY.

By T. L. NICHOLS, M. D.

Price [illegible] cents. Sent by mail postpaid [illegible].

[illegible] Nassau-st.

HOW WILL IT END!

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—Julius Caesar—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinée at 1.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.—Divorce—Character by company. Matinée at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook—Miss Kate Santley. Matinée at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—John Garth—Mr. Lester Wallack.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Athletic, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Feats. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' THEATER.—Monaldi—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER.—Les Brigands. Matinée at 2 o'clock—Barbe Bleue—Mlle. Aimée and M. Noe.

UNION SQUARE THEATER.—Variety Performance.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET THEATER.—Variety Entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farce.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Concert of the Philharmonic Society. Matinée at 1½ o'clock—Don Juan—Miss Anna [illegible] and Mme. Fabbri.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2½ o'clock—Concert—Mr. Wehli, Mr. Bowler and Miss Isabella Stone.

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
The Semi-Weekly, two copies, one year	5
The Semi-Weekly, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
The Weekly Times, five copies, one year	8
The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The Weekly Times, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, fifty copies, one year	50
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	5

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,361 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The House Committee on Cities has given another proof of its title to the confidence of the people by reporting the charter of the Committee of Seventy with no important amendments. We have already shown that the principle on which that charter is based is one that promises a just, honest, and efficient government for the City. This view is sustained by the report of a committee of unusually able and trustworthy men, selected with reference to their competency to judge of this particular matter. The charter is now in the hands of the Assembly, and on that body rests the responsibility of dealing with it. We hope it will do so promptly and fairly, and in a way to completely reverse the feeling that has been awakened with reference to its sincerity in reform. The great body of the people of New-York are represented in a peculiarly effective manner by the Committee of Seventy, and are willing to try the measure of relief which that Committee has worked up. They do not ask the Legislature to waive its own right to judge in the matter, but they do ask that full weight shall be given to the considerations that tell so strongly for the Committee's suggestions. The favorable report is a long step toward successful reform. Let us go the remainder of the way as soon as possible.

The memorial of the Bar Association, with reference to the Judiciary of this City, has been presented to the Assembly by Mr. Alvord. Tom Fields made a pathetic appeal to the "gray hairs" of Mr. Alvord, but Mr. Alvord replied in a very forcible manner, and earned the thanks of the community by the honest stand he has taken on the question. If Mr. Alvord should turn out to be one of the most useful reformers in the Legislature, there will be none more prompt or more delighted to acknowledge his services than ourselves.

We have still another step in advance to record. Col. Hawkins introduced, yesterday, a bill for correcting the notorious abuses incidental to the present Quarantine system of the port—that system which is driving away our commerce and disgusting merchants, and which is profitable only to Dr. Carnochan. The bill has been carefully prepared under the advice of experienced persons, and ought to pass. Altogether, the Legislature made a good day's work of it yesterday.

Up till yesterday we had no idea what a poor business is the running of street cars. The unfortunate companies, who were at great pains and expense to procure charters from the Legislature to give them the privilege of laying railroad tracks in the streets, have been set forth by the Secretary of the Tax Commissioners as public benefactors, who have been running themselves hopelessly [illegible] and whose surplus earnings are [illegible] all. This is about the size of the [illegible] of the Board of Taxes and Assessments against the charges in the Times and in several morning papers by Mr. S. F. Babcock. This gentleman states that we have "in some instances" refused publication to his "circumstantial refutations" of similar charges. If Mr. Babcock can make this accusation a little more definite, we may find space to answer it. Meanwhile, we may assure him that the missive to which we have referred would have secured a prompt insertion had it been sent us. That the President of the Third-avenue Railroad submitted a statement showing, by a very obvious exercise of financial hocus-pocus, that his company is completely bankrupt and earns nothing, should neither relieve the Company from paying its due share of taxes, nor the Commissioners from the duty of levying them. Mr. Babcock gives us credit for knowing the power of "constant iteration." We shall try its efficacy still further upon the abuses of the Bureau with which he is connected.

We give today another chapter of the remarkable history of the disposal of McBride Davidson's safes. There is a good deal about the history of this department of municipal fraud which requires elucidation. Personal statements already published are sufficient to demand a suspension of judgment in regard to some of the names given today, till the accused parties have a chance of defending themselves.

Hank Smith's Defense Demolished.

We pointed out, yesterday, the striking discrepancies between the statement given by Hank Smith, of the affairs of the bank of which he was President, and that which was the result of the labors of a Subcommittee of Investigation. The members of this Committee have come promptly forward to substantiate their report, and accompany their renewed contradiction of President Smith with sundry extracts from the books of the bank, which are exceedingly damaging to the eminent politician, who has been so busily engaged, lately, in dispensing profuse hospitality to members of the Legislature at Albany. To the statement of Hank Smith, that since 1869 he has had but little to do with the Bowling-green Savings Bank, Mr. John Fox gives an explicit denial. So lately as July, 1871, he found Smith engaged in the active supervision of the affairs of the bank, and so well posted about the condition as to be able to say that there were seventy thousand dollars of the funds lying idle for want of a good investment. On July 23, 1871, a statement of the affairs of the bank was issued, *sworn to* by President Smith and Vice-President Roche, in which the bank was declared to be in possession of $419,100 worth of bonds, on which $307,873 had been lent. The Committee state as the result of careful investigation that *these securities were not then in the possession of the bank*, and that since its suspension not a dollar's worth of the bonds specified have been discovered. There is, moreover, railroad stock entered at forty thousand dollars in this statement, whose real value turns out to be only half this amount. In addition to the $307,873, which appear to have been lent without any collateral whatever, there is a further sum of $100,000 borrowed by personal friends of Smith, Roche and Selmes, without anything more than mere personal security, and, as a climax to their charges, the Committee "declare emphatically" that $89,022.97 appear on the books of the bank as being "lent," under the following names, which are "purely fictitious," viz.: John Hall, John E. Hall, A. H. Hart, B. C. Harney and J. S. Harrison. Finally, the Committee expose the gross misrepresentation practiced by Smith in estimating the value of Selmes' real estate.

Charges like these are sufficient, if substantiated, to send any man, exercising an important public trust, to the State Prison. No pettifogging plea of ignorance or want of suspicion can acquit the President of the Bowling-green Savings Bank from the gravest possible responsibility, if these charges remain unanswered and uncontradicted. Perjury and deliberate fraud are not very pleasant imputations for any one to rest under, when preferred by witnesses as trustworthy as the members of the Depositors' Investigating Committee of the Bowling-green Bank. Even the *Tribune*, which suddenly resumed the "sucking-dove" style of dealing with Hank Smith yesterday, ought now to see that the very lame defense of its quondam friend and ally, stands in urgent need of being supplemented by something more definite. The depositors of the bank are to take up, on Monday next, the question as to whether Smith, Roche and their associates cannot be criminally prosecuted for misappropriation of the funds intrusted to their keeping. If, as appears from the Committee's statement, there is sufficient ground for such prosecution, the community at large ought to aid the plundered depositors in a work which would be of eminent service to the maintenance of official responsibility, and the restoration of confidence in the savings-bank system which has lately received so many shocks.

The Approaching Session in England.

The most striking event which has recently occurred in English politics has been Lord Derby's speech at Liverpool. Lord Derby occupies, in several respects, a unique position. The son of a renowned father, the representative of an ancient and vigorous race, the possessor of a princely fortune, indisputable capacity, and a philosophic temperament, there is absolutely no one who has so many claims to the consideration of the educated classes of his countrymen. With the exceptions of Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone, he is probably the most influential man in England, and his outspoken advocacy of conservatism will be widely felt as a disappointment on the one hand and a triumph on the other.

Up to the present time, the idea has lurked [illegible] been "playing false;" that his adhesion to the Tory Party arose from a reluctance to oppose the [illegible] of his father, and that he was only awaiting such a tide in the affairs of his country as would enable him to lay aside the [illegible] and secede from the ranks of Mr. Disraeli's supporters. His speech at Liverpool has not merely settled this question. It has done far more. It has announced who, when Mr. Disraeli is now getting in years, [illegible] will be the Tory chief. Undoubtedly, then, this speech is a very important event to his party. Those who were strong believers in petticoat government will be apt to attribute the present move to its influence. Lady Derby, to whom he has not long been married, is a woman of remarkable ability and strong conservative tendencies. Her step-son, the Marquis of Salisbury, has the subtlest intellect and most incisive tongue in the House of Lords. When Secretary of State for India, he was deemed by the permanent officers of the India Office, by far the ablest administrator who had directed the affairs of that Empire within their recollection, and he, too, is the Tory husband of a Tory lady, of extraordinary social and political ability—the daughter of the eminent Senior Wrangler, Judge Alderson—who aspires to a place in the world of London such as has not been held by any woman since the days of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire. "What our party wants is a woman," said Disraeli to a well-known Peeress. Lady Salisbury intends to supply the vacancy.

The executive team with which Mr. Gladstone starts for the work of another session, is as weak as ever, and only a very strongly-supported driver could get along with it; but such a majority as he can command in the House of Commons, enables him to work with inferior tools, if he will only condescend to a little tact, in which he is deplorably deficient. His difficulty lies with lukewarm Liberals and Irish Roman Catholics. The former are, unless skillfully managed, terribly apt to fall into Tory pitfalls, while the latter might fail at a critical moment under superior orders from the head-quarters at Dublin. If these could be alienated at the same time, the Conservatives would win; but the difficulty is to find a common ground of alienation, and here is Mr. Gladstone's strength.

A source of weakness to the Conservatives is, and has long been, their very rare tenure of office of late years. There are in England, as elsewhere, a large number of men of more or less influence and respectability, who are intent on their own interest and aggrandizement, and extremely reluctant to belong to a party from which they have no prospect of deriving personal advantage. Wealthy Baronets who want peerages are mortified to see Whigs of very inferior pretensions, so far as fortune and family go, passed over their heads; and loyal men of acknowledged position, see, with natural chagrin, those unquestionably inferior hoisted above them, as a reward for party services. When the Tories went out last time, the Irish Government committed some of the most outrageous jobs ever perpetrated, in one instance so flagrant as to draw down the censure of the Chief-Justice, himself a Tory. But little was said or done about the matter, and the excuses privately offered, "When shall we have a chance again?" were pretty generally accepted as an adequate apology.

It cannot be doubted that these considerations have affected many men, and although they might not pledge themselves to a thick and thin support of the present Government, yet they lean far more to its side than to the other, and contribute in no slight degree to its support. Were the Government presently to be defeated, and Mr. Gladstone "to go to the country," as the expression for dissolving Parliament is, there would, in all probability be a considerable accession to the Tory side of the House. The members of the present Government have proved themselves very indifferent administrators, especially as regards the navy, which is, and ever has been, the people's pet service; and again, the reaction for royalty, caused by the Prince's illness, would create a leaning in many minds toward a Tory Government; but still the Tories, though able, perhaps, in such a case to modify still more than at present the action of the Government, would not have influence enough in the House of Commons to make a lasting Government.

Frauds in Life Insurance.

We have more than once expressed our opinion that if the life insurance companies would prosecute criminally those who perpetrate a fraud upon them, they would be relieved of the apparent necessity of contesting so many losses. A case which has recently been tried in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and which resulted in the conviction of one of the persons concerned in the fraud, shows that it only needs a little vigor on the part of the companies to secure successful results. Oliver J. Stirk and Owen Groom were indicted for forgery and conspiracy to defraud the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. In September, 1868, Stirk applied to the Company, through its agent, Groom, for a policy of five thousand dollars on the life of Mrs. Stirk. The usual application was forwarded, and, as it showed an insurable life, the policy was issued and transmitted to Groom, but Mrs. Stirk died before it was actually delivered to Stirk. Stirk first brought a civil action to recover the sum insured, but was beaten, and the Company, instead of being content with thus saving their money, caused the arrest and indictment of Stirk and Groom. The latter forfeited his bail and ran away, but the former stood his trial. The Company then proved the following state of facts: Stirk, on the day he went to Groom to apply for the policy, stated to a witness that he was going to get a policy, which he was anxious to do, as his wife was sick. He frequently said he didn't think she would live long, and on one occasion asked a witness to sign a paper, saying he was getting an insurance on his wife's life, that it would be the means of [illegible] told him she could not write, he wrote her name, and said if he got the paper he didn't care if his wife died the next day. This witness' name was signed to the application for the policy. It was shown by four physicians that at various times, from 1867 to February, 1869, they had attended Mrs. Stirk; that she was sick most of the time with a cough and the symptoms of unsound lungs; that as early as 1867 she complained of spitting blood; that from Sept. 25, 1868, to Jan. 26, 1869, she was constantly attended by a physician; she had a severe diarrhoea; one lung was nearly gone, and the other diseased; she finally died on Feb. 21, 1869, of inflammation of the bowels and peritonitis, to which she yielded the more readily from the condition of her system.

The physician whose name was affixed to the medical certificate sent with the application, swore that he never signed or wrote any part of it; that he believed it was in the handwriting of Groom, the agent; that he had once examined Mrs. Stirk, or a woman represented to be her, and made out a certificate, which he gave to Groom, but it was not the one sent to the Company. A similar application to the Berkshire Life Insurance Company was also proved. It was, moreover, shown that, just prior to the civil suit on the policy, Stirk offered the physician five hundred dollars if he would testify in his favor. Attempts of Groom to persuade the Company to pay the policy, and declarations that he would have five thousand dollars from the Company, or two thousand five hundred dollars, for the policy were also shown. Mrs. Stirk's signature to the application was shown not to be genuine. In defense, it was shown that a certificate admitted by the physician to be genuine, and that the genuineness of which he denied, were identical in language, and that, when examined for insurance for the Equitable Company, in December, 1867, Mrs. Stirk was in good health. Upon this evidence, the jury found Stirk guilty, and he was sentenced to six years and four months imprisonment.

We wish more of our Life Insurance Companies would follow the example thus set them by the Massachusetts Mutual. They owe it to themselves and their honest policy-holders to promptly prosecute, criminally, every well-authenticated case of fraud. They ought not to rest content with escaping the payment of the immediate risk; but ought, by prosecution and punishment, to make it known that something more than a mere failure to obtain money will follow any fraud upon them. Such a course will, at first, cost them some trouble and some money, but they can invest none which will so surely earn them compound interest, in a ratio above all calculations known to actuaries, as money invested in this way.

Death on the Rail.

Within a week three railway accidents, involving great suffering and painful loss of life, have occurred in this State and in Pennsylvania, from the same cause, viz., broken rails. This is said to be a danger which in extremely cold weather is always imminent, and which no human care or foresight can avert. Perhaps in a majority of cases, extraordinary precautions might, at such times, greatly lessen the risk. But, admitting this class of accidents to be altogether unavoidable, they were aggravated in two of the cases referred to by an additional calamity, for which there appears to be no such excuse. Both the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Erie trains, which were alike thrown down embankments, were set on fire by the red-hot stoves in the cars. By this added misfortune at least one or two lives were lost that might have otherwise been saved.

Now it is astounding that in the face of repeated and dreadful warnings, railway companies should be permitted to persist in the present dangerous and criminal method of heating their cars. Either New-Hamburg, or Carr's Rock, it might have been thought, would have sufficed to enforce a reform. But no. The traveling public read of these horrors with a shudder, and then go on meekly offering themselves as possible holocausts to the spirit of corporate despotism. Rather than run so hideous a risk it would be far better that the cars should not be heated at all. Rugs and shawls would keep the traveler tolerably comfortable. Or, if not, a little discomfort might well be borne in consideration of the increased security against the most horrible of mischances.

But even this sacrifice is probably not at all necessary. A little care and extra expense would give us cars comfortably warmed and sufficiently secure against peril of fire. If we do not mistake, the Pullman cars in use on the Pacific Road give the desired model. In these the heating apparatus is inclosed in a compartment at one end of the car, which is or ought to be metal-lined, and fire-proof, and from this steam pipes extend around the floor of the car, giving a pleasant and equable heat. Of course, even here there is the risk that in a collision the fire-proof compartment might be broken, or the steam-pipes burst, and the passengers thus be put at the mercy of their old enemy. But it is certain that the danger would be very much less than it is at present, and with iron cars it would certainly be reduced to the minimum. Perhaps in time some means may even be devised of heating a train by waste steam from the locomotive. In any event, ordinary prudence and humanity demand that the railway companies should adopt greater safeguards than are at present in use against this danger. And as they are unlikely to do anything of their own motion, they should be compelled to it by legislative action.

Politics on the Stage.

The refusal of the Lord Chamberlain, or of Mr. William Bodham Donne, to permit allusions in dramas to political celebrities, continues to excite much talk in London. It is generally thought that the prohibition is absurd, and that there is no more reason why Mr. Lowe or Mr. Gladstone should be protected in this way than equally well-known [illegible] in political life. The truth is that wholesome satire may frequently be directed from the stage at the rulers that be, and surely it requires no particular discrimination to let the newspapers say practically what they will, and to muzzle the theatres. If it be said that mere comment, even adverse comment, is unobjectionable, but that it is not well for the rulers of the people to be turned into ridicule, we have only to refer to *Punch*. Its pictures of Lord John Russell, of Mr. Disraeli and of Lord Palmerston are historical, and certainly it has never hesitated to laugh at either, when so minded, quite as freely as would be possible to a dramatist, and to quite as large an audience as could be put in a playhouse.

As we pointed out the other day, the absurdity of this prohibition derives fresh emphasis from the fact that in other European capitals—capitals, too, of countries not having representative or stable Governments—an opposite practice is freely allowed. "Le Roi Carotte," at Paris, burlesques everybody, right and left, from the Emperor downward. Of course Napoleon III. may be safely depicted as a "forked radish," or anything else just now; but M. Thiers comes in for a share in the fun, and so do MM. Pouyer-Quertier and Gambetta. At Berlin they are running "An Hour With Prince Bismarck" with great acceptance, and as the Berlin correspondent who tells us of it, couples his announcement with the statement that the Aristophanic spirit has found its way to the Berlin theatre, we infer that the comedy named is not destitute of satiric humor. The same writer, in truth, explains how it is that politics on the stage are not the exception at Berlin, but almost the rule. Bismarck himself being pachydermatous, the lesser magnates dare not be thin-skinned. "They do not mind being mentioned on the stage," he remarks "or even being personated by the actors. You sometimes see them sitting in the stalls and laughing at their own portraits." It is hard to see why Sardou and Schwartz should do in Paris and Berlin what Mr. Byron or Mr. Buckstone may not do in London. Surely the political leaders of England are not made of such delicate clay that they cannot stand being laughed at. Even the tyrants of Greece and Rome tolerated that upon occasion, and we imagine the usage of the Lord Chamberlain's office will not long withstand the adverse drift of public opinion.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. James F. Pierce informs us that the safe furnished him by Mr. James McB. Davidson was bought in the regular way of business, and with the understanding that it should be paid for. Mr. Pierce adds that he requested, when he bought the safe, that a bill should be sent to him for the same; that the bill not being sent he repeated his request on several occasions; and that a bill was at last sent to him, and that he means to pay it. We willingly give place to Mr. Pierce's explanation, and hope he will take care hereafter not to be caught in bad company.

The latest theory about the Tichborne case is of "spiritual" origin. It assumes that the pseudo Sir Roger is in fact Arthur Orton, the Wapping butcher—or rather that he *was* Orton, but that he has been "psychologized" by the spirit of the real Tichborne, who went down in the *Bella*, and who objects to the disposition of the property that results from his death. Thus, being "possessed" by that person, Orton is to all intents and purposes Tichborne, and yet, in point of material fact, he isn't. The witnesses who swear to his identity are, of course, likewise all "psychologized," and are all perfectly sincere and entirely mistaken. It can hardly be possible that Sir J. D. Coleridge, the Attorney-General, can have been made acquainted with this plausible hypothesis when he made his opening speech the other day; had he been, he would hardly have stigmatized the claimant as "a conspirator, a perjurer, a forger, an impostor and a liar," epithets clearly inapplicable to a "psychologized" medium, however neatly they may be adapted to the enemies of the *Tribune*.

Mr. Charles Reade is in hot water again. It seems that the "Kleptomaniacs" are after him once more, and fierce is his wrath thereat. The chief offender this time is "George Eliot" in her new serial. As becomes a gentleman when dealing with a lady Mr. Reade does not say the fair novelist "steals," or even that she "conveys" his ideas; he asserts, with sarcastic moderation, that she "borrows" them. This exposition is printed in *Once a Week*, and on a first and hasty examination Mr. Reade's case looks very strong. So many points of similarity are cited, that is to say, that it is hard to believe them altogether accidental. But on the other hand, the allegation is so intrinsically improbable that we could only assent to it on overwhelming evidence. "George Eliot," in the literary and creative sense, is far more fit to be a lender than a borrower, and it is almost inconceivable that a person of her strong brain should be guilty of the offense attributed to her.

A workman, who has been for many years in the employ of the Great Western Railway of Canada, has invented a signal system for locomotives, which, from its simplicity, promises to do effective service in preventing collisions. It contemplates a conversion of the white light, now carried at the head of the engine, to a red one, by means of a red oil-silk shade so disposed in the top of the lamp as to allow the engineer to unfold or roll it up instantly with the aid of a line. It is also intended that the number of each train shall be painted in large figures upon a red and placed in front of the head-light, so that when locomotives are approaching each other the engineers may be able to tell at a glance if they are acting according to instructions from head-quarters. At the present time, most of the collisions occur through the inability of the engineers to distinguish whether approaching trains are on or off the main track. The new system requires that the red light shall be displayed whenever a doubt exists in the mind of an engineer. If such a light had been at the command of poor "Doc" Simmons, on the night of the terrible disaster at New-Hamburg, scores of families would have been spared the necessity of bewailing the untimely death of cherished ones.

The official organ of the Government at St. Petersburg repudiates with significant distinctness the construction put on the Czar's late speech, at the festival of St. George, by the German Press. That speech has been construed, [illegible] the *Golos*, in such a way as to put a menace on the enemies of Germany, and especially upon France. But the Czar, by his [illegible], [illegible] any foreign Power whatever. Russia is "not so narrow in her sympathies as not to be able [illegible] by equally friendly relations with France and other Powers, as with Germany." The article goes on to declare that if Russia has no interest to interfere in German affairs, she desires as little to act as a bugbear toward France; and ends with the pointed statement that Russia and Germany can only remain friends so long as the latter Power shall not give the Slavonians any ground for hostility. This communication from St. Petersburg is highly important, and seems to show that the clever Minister at Berlin has for once overshot his mark. He has apparently been given to understand [illegible], and the article of the *Golos* is probably inspired, not so much by the comments on the Czar's speech, as by the course of the Berlin diplomacy that has followed it.

Jealousy of Paris has been manifested of late in the French provinces, in many strange ways. The last, and one of the most decided, has just been told us by the cable. It has been proposed that the gaming-tables, which are to be shut out of Germany at the end of the year, should have refuge offered them in Paris. The plan was to license gambling, and encourage its practice on a large scale, so as to attract visitors to that capital, and pay a heavy tax to the Government. We now hear that the people of the French watering-places have no idea of letting Paris monopolise this golden privilege without a struggle. "The Syndicates of Aix, Vichy, Plombières and Barèges have petitioned the Government for the abrogation of the law against public gambling, and offer forty million francs per annum for the privilege of licensing gambling establishments at those watering places." So runs the telegraph, and thus it seems that unlucky Paris, deprived of her Court, and taxed to the extremest point of endurance, is threatened with the deprivation of the sole ray of prospective comfort her journalists have been able to devise for her. To be sure, the Government may profit all the same by the faro and roulette tables, whether their allurements are offered on the sea-shore or on the Seine, but this will not help the Parisian shopkeepers, or bring back plenty and gaiety to the deserted boulevards.

We publish today another article in the series descriptive of "Our State Institutions." The *Pall Mall Gazette* makes the following comments on the article published a few weeks ago, on the prison at Sing Sing:

"The gentleman commissioned by the New-York Times to visit and report upon the 'State Institutions' literally spares no pains in the accomplishment of his duty. The last institution visited is the prison of Sing Sing, and in the course of his inspection the reporter arrived at the punishment-room. He discovered that there are five modes of punishment in vogue at Sing Sing—the 'dark cell,' the 'ball and chain,' the 'collar and crown,' the 'back handcuff,' and the 'thumb pulley.' The latter being recommended by the jailer as the worst form of punishment, the enterprising reporter determined to have its effect tried upon himself, in order that he might better be able to describe prison life in Sing Sing. At his request the obliging attendant produced about a foot of stout whip-cord, with a slip-knot at either end, and putting the reporter's thumbs in the loops, drew the knot taut below the first joint. The cord was then hung on a hook attached to the end of a rope which dangled from a pulley in the ceiling, and the simple preparations were complete. The signal was given, and a strong-armed convict seized the rope and hoisted the enterprising reporter up by the thumbs till his toes barely touched the ground. After thus hanging five seconds, the whole weight of his body dragging on his thumbs, he 'requested to be let down.' 'It seems to me,' he says, noting down his experiences, 'that my thumbs and the tough sinews on the inside of the wrist were being drawn out. I felt that my arms must leave the shoulder sockets.' The reporter is enabled subsequently to write strongly in favor of the abolition of 'this hellish torture.' It is, nevertheless, rather a favorite mode of correction with the authorities at Sing Sing, for in the last official report of the inspectors of State Prisons the following item appears under the heading 'Exhibit of punishments during the year'—'Pullied, 208.' This gives an average of precisely four prisoners 'pullied' every week throughout the year at the chief prison of the State of New-York."

A CALL FOR REFORM.

The Citizens' Anti-Monopoly Association—The Gas and Railroad Questions Discussed—The Halls Demanded for the People.

A meeting was held at Masonic Hall last night to organize opposition against the gas companies, and to agitate other reforms to benefit the condition of the working classes. The meeting was enthusiastic, and its temper seemed to be unanimous for reform and the overthrow of all Rings. Theodore E. Tomlinson was chosen Chairman, and E. M. Hussey Secretary. A permanent organization was effected, with the name of the "Citizens' Anti-Monopoly Association," the object of which shall be to compel the Legislature to reform the gas service as at present administered, to run the City railroads for the convenience of the public, and to throw open the public buildings at night for peaceable assemblages of citizens to discuss public questions, in order that the science of government may be better understood by the working classes, and their intellectual condition improved. Mr. Tomlinson made a forcible speech, in which he explained the questions at issue and urged united action for reform. He was followed by E. M. Hussey, Col. Berry, P. Davis, Theodore Banks, Grand Master of the Lodge of Painters, and others. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A resolution introduced in the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York requesting the Legislature of the State of New-York to repeal an act authorizing certain parties to manufacture and sell gas to be used for the purpose of lighting all that portion of the City north of the centre line of Seventy-ninth-street, including all Central Park, and whereas the repeal of said act will require the adjustment of all legal and equitable claims for expenses incurred by the company formed under said act; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty are requested to memorialize the Legislature to enact such laws as they, in their wisdom, may deem expedient to enable the City to supply its citizens with gas at cost.

Resolved, That we respectfully request and instruct our Senators and members of Assembly to introduce in the Legislature an act that will enable this City, under such regulations as the honorable Legislature may deem proper, to supply its citizens with gas.

A petition to the Legislature embodying the objects of the meeting was circulated in the Hall and numerously signed.

The Tammany Republicans—Abrogation of the Office of Mayor Asked For.

A special meeting of the Tammany Republican Executive Committee was held last evening. The following resolution, proposed by Col. Willis at the general meeting Wednesday evening, and referred to the Executive Committee, was adopted:

Whereas, We, the General Committee, representing the Republican Party of the City of New-York, still insisting on the prosecution of measures originally instituted by us to rescue our Municipal Government from the grasp of the unscrupulous oligarchy, which culminated in a grand triumph of honesty in the last election, in the selection of a Reform Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and the overthrow of Tweed, Connolly and Sweeny; and

Whereas, That member of the Ring, A. Oakey Hall, still retains, to the shame of our people, the honorable position of Mayor;

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Republican Party that measures should be forthwith instituted to secure the impeachment of the Mayor, and to that end the Common Council be requested to take necessary action in the premises.

Also the following:

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested forthwith to abrogate the office of Mayor until otherwise provided by law, and devolve the duties of the office on some City authority therein constitutionally competent; and, further,

Resolved, That a copy of the preamble and resolution be sent to the members of the Common Council and the members of the Legislature.

Judge Bedford's Jury.

The Grand Jury was in session yesterday, and examined a number of important witnesses. Among them was Mr. August Belmont. Ex-Judge Fullerton, Chas. O'Conor, and Gen. Barlow visited District-Attorney Garvin in the morning. It was rumored that Thos. C. Fields, Harry Genet and J. McB. Davidson would be indicted among a number of others. It is probable that the Grand Jury will ask for a further extension of time today.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Result of a Late Murder—Effect of German Firmness—Gossip of the Day—[illegible]—The Trial of Ex-Consul Place.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 19, 1872.

Another German soldier has been murdered at Lunéville, and the assassin has been arrested. The man Chemel, who committed the deed, fled beyond the military jurisdiction, and was heard of on the road leading to Switzerland. A telegram to this effect was at once sent to Versailles, saying that his extradition would be demanded under a certain clause of the treaty, and sufficient information was furnished to guide the French Police in tracking the man, and in identifying him as the assassin. I do not know that a word can be put in italics when sent by telegraph, but no one who has read Prince Bismarck's dispatch to Count Arnim, and the debates in the German Parliament, can fail to lay a marked emphasis upon the word "demanded," or to understand the deep significance of it. One can imagine the quiet, solemn, determined and half menacing manner in which it was pronounced when the dispatch was dictated. At Versailles there was no kind of mistake about it, no hesitation, no [illegible], or a loophole for delay. In less than an hour the Prefects of all the Eastern Departments had read the description of the assassin; "boot and saddle" was the word along the border; gendarmes rode out in hot haste, and all of the servants of the Government betrayed a zeal which could scarcely have been expected in such a cause. It was not long ere Chemel fell into the hands of the patrol. There were no objections raised, or technical difficulties of any kind, and the German military commander was speedily notified that, so soon as regularly identified, the man arrested as Chemel, the assassin, would be subject to extradition. I do not know the sequel, but presume that thanks were sent for this prompt action on the part of the French authorities, with the notification that the proper legal steps would be taken, and a guard sent to receive the prisoner. All this shows the effect of that severe dispatch, and goes a long way toward an excuse for its seeming brutality. The Paris journals make no comments upon the affair, either one way or the other, and are content to give the usual telegrams of the "Agence Havas" without remark. I should not like to affirm that the feeling would last a very long time, but for the moment it is evident that both the Government and the journalists are convinced that the Germans must protect their troops, and that the army of occupation still has the power to punish promptly and severely.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The news of today does not take a very wide range, but what there is of it may be called interesting and important. The discussion of the Budget and of the tax upon raw materials is still going on, and growing more and more heated and embittered. At Versailles the trial of the assassins of La Roquette drags along slowly, but not unprofitably. A case of less importance, perhaps, but one of interest to Americans, is now before one of the Tribunals of the Seine; two more journals have been suppressed upon the highway; "Le Roi Carotte" is holding brilliant court at the Gaité, and the city is full of mud, curious rumors, and the Emperor of Brazil. "In the times which run"—to be more literal than liberal in the use of the common French expression—it is not easy to say which of these topics has the preference, for they are indiscriminately mixed in our daily gossip, and treated, as I must treat them here, in the *currente calamo* fashion, and with the momentary anticipation that some startling bit of news, like a tile from a roof, may fall down upon our heads. The peculiar amount of interest attached to each item must, of course, depend very much upon the person who reads it, and to his habits, tastes, and calling. Journalists will be vexed to learn that the *Gaulois* and the *Constitution* have fallen under the ban, and that the sale of these journals has been forbidden upon the streets; politicians and political economists will attach great importance to the debate upon the Budget, and to the singular declaration of M. Thiers that "all foreign nations had discarded the unjust tax upon incomes, and adopted the tax upon raw material." The assertion is general and vague, and I have no idea what foreign nations have done so, or of the authority upon which it was based.

THE CASE OF "LA CONSTITUTION."

About the *Constitution* I have only a few words to say. It is Radical Republican, and was formerly, as I have already informed you, the *Vérité*. I have had occasion to write of it several times. Some of my readers may recall my letters of more than a year ago giving an account of the quarrel between M. Ernest Picard, of the *Electeur Libre*, and the capitalist of the concern. M. Edouard Portalis married a California girl with a handsome *dot*. He is of an old and aristocratic noble family, but a rabid Red Republican. At first M. Picard had need of M. Portalis' money, but after becoming Secretary of Finance, it is to be presumed that he had money enough of his own to run a newspaper, for he quarreled with M. Portalis, who started the *Vérité*. It was one of the two or three journals allowed to exist during the Commune, why—can be easily inferred. It was suppressed after the "days of June," but in its place appeared the *Constitution*. It was the same journal with a new heading, how obtained I have already told you. This paper sustained Victor Hugo in the last election, and has been very severe upon M. Thiers, accusing him daily of a desire to betray the Republic. It takes the ground that the President is merely an Orleanist in disguise—hardly in disguise—and working in the interests of the Orleans family. The idea of this decree is to injure these journals financially, and to stop their increasing influence and circulation. It has long been claimed that the only contest now possible is between the Radicals and the Bonapartists, and if newspaper circulation is any test, there must be some truth in this idea, for it is clearly shown that the *Gaulois*, *L'Ordre* and *Constitutionnel* are rapidly gaining, as well as the Radical journals, while the Monarchist journals are dropping behind as rapidly.

THE TRIAL OF EX-CONSUL PLACE.

Of the trial at Versailles for the massacre of the hostages, I have little to say, for the matter cannot be given in a word, and I prefer to await the end. And so with the second trial of which I spoke, and which is nearly concluded. As I have already given a portion of the affair of Consul-General Place, and shown how weak was his defense outside the system adopted by him of abusing his opponents, I feel bound to carry it to the end, which I probably can do in my next letter. I may say here that M. Place's brother, the Bishop of Marseilles, is in Court daily, and is bringing the whole force of clerical influence to bear to prevent a conviction. M. Place has taken back his charges against Col. Squier, but he has some [illegible] ideas of many other persons, as well as of the customs and habits of the people of New-York. To Americans in Paris this case is of great interest, and it is hoped that we may have the end of it tomorrow. Yesterday, at Versailles, Genton swore positively that it was not Pigerre who gave the order to fire upon the Archbishop and the other hostages, but one Vérig, who has been already shot. This sustains Pigerre's story. All the witnesses say the officer had a full beard. Vérig did have, but Pigerre has not a hair upon the side of his face, and never had. Although this charge against him be dropped, there are others quite serious enough to hang him, or to shoot him; and as for François and Genton, it is a "done gone" certainty that they will have a short shrift at Satory. ASHBY.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Cables.

A circular has been received in this City from the Secretary of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, Mr. John Grant, relating to the 1865 and 1866 cables, in which he says: "I have the pleasure to inform you that the decrease of insulation reported in my circular of the 10th inst. has been found from a series of tests conducted by Mr. Willoughby Smith to be in the land portion of the cables upon the Irish side, and that the fault can in consequence be remedied without difficulty, and at a moderate expense."

ANOTHER CHAPTER ON SAFES.

Some More Claims upon City Bounty—Burglar-Proof Safes for Ring Savings Banks—Transactions that Require Explanation—A Safe for New-Orleans—How Tammany Politicians Curtailed Their Expenditures.

We present to-day another batch of the safes supplied to private persons, which figure in McBride Davidson's bills against the City. The omnivorous Tweed comes in, as usual, for the lion's share—no less than $6,560 worth of safes (in addition to $6,775 worth sent to the Tweed family in 1870-71) having been furnished to him during the period covered by the subjoined statement.

It will be observed that the City is debited with two safes ($4,000) and one letter-press ($30) supplied to the Bowling-green Savings Bank. As will be noted from a statement in another column, these safes were reckoned by Hank Smith among the assets of the bank, while, two days ago, McBride Davidson is reported to have sent in a bill to the bank for this identical $4,000 worth of goods furnished in 1868 and 1869. The curious question, therefore, comes whether these safes belong to the City, which seems to have paid for them, to the bank depositors, among whose assets they are, or to McBride Davidson, who claims, apparently, not to have got his money either from the bank or the City, albeit he sent bills to both.

The Guardian and Yorkville Savings Banks seem to have been fortunate enough to secure safes without paying for them. What equivalent these institutions gave for this exhibition of Ring bounty might, perhaps, be discovered by an inspection of their list of call loans.

As in the list published on Thursday, there are probably names in the following statement to whom Davidson's books do unmerited injury. As before, we shall, of course, give due publicity to any exculpatory statements which these parties may send us.

1866.			
Aug. 4—To 1 No. 1 Safe		E. A. Woodward	$100 00
1867.			
May 31—To 1 small House Safe		R. B. Connolly	75 00
Oct. 25—To 1 No. 3 T. F. Safe and Cartage, corner Centre and Pearl streets		Walter Roach	260 00
1868.			
Feb. 16—To 1 Round-corner Parlor Safe and Cartage, sent to No. 3 West Thirty-fourth-street		Geo. B. McLean	535 00
June 27—To 1 No. ½ House Safe and Cartage, sent to Greenwich-street		Wm. M. Tweed	100 00
July 16—To 1 Oblong Safe and Cartage		Judge Hogan	475 00
Aug. 12—To 1 No. 3 T. T. Safe and Cartage, sent to No. 116 Varick-street, per order of E. A. Woodward		Michael Norton	280 00
Sept. 4—To 1 Extra-made Burglar and Fire-proof Safe and Cartage, and putting in same		Bowl'g-green Sav'gs Bk.	2,200 00
Sept. 21—To 1 No. ½ House Safe and Cartage, sent to No. 105 West Fifteenth-street		James H. Ingersoll	120 00
Oct. 2—To 1 Round-corner Parlor Safe, top and slab		R. B. Connolly	1,250 00
Oct. 3—To 1 No. 3 D. F. Safe and Cartage, (No. 337 West Fifteenth-street)		Daniel Whalen	150 00
Oct. 3—To 1 extra large Parlor Safe and Cartage		Wm. M. Tweed	1,360 00
Oct. 17—To 1 No. ½ Safe and Cartage		Thos. H. Banker	115 00
Oct. 21—To 1 No. 3 T. F. Safe and Cartage		Geo. W. Butts	256 00
Nov. 14—To 1 No. 1 House Safe and Cartage		Thos. H. Banker	140 00
Nov. 14—To Moving Safe		Thos. H. Banker	10 00
Dec. 4—To 1 Extra-made No. 12 Burglar and Fire-proof Safe and Extra Locks, including Cartage and putting in		Guardian Savings Bk.	2,650 00
Dec. 8—To 1 Letter Press		Bowling Gn. Sav. Bk.	30 00
Dec. 14—To 1 small House Safe, Marble-top, sent to No. 41 West Thirty-sixth-street		Wm. M. Tweed	240 00
1869.			
Jan. 12—To 1 small House Safe and Cartage, sent to No. 267 West Eleventh-street		John Houghtaling	130 00
Jan. 13—To 1 small House Safe and Cartage, sent to No. 25 Oliver-street		Thomas Coman	130 00
Jan. 21—To 1 No. 5 T. F. Safe and Cartage, sent to Orison Blunt		E. A. Woodward	400 00
Jan. 27—To 1 Fancy Side-board Safe and Cartage, sent to M. McGinnis, New-Orleans, La.		Wm. M. Tweed	1,425 00
Feb. 1—To 1 Small House Safe and Cartage, No. 15 West Thirty-fourth-street		Geo. B. McLean	125 00
Feb. 1—To 1 Small House Safe and Cartage		Jos. B. Young	135 00
Feb. 1—To 1 Small House Safe and Cartage		James Hays	135 00
Feb. 12—To 1 Small House Safe and Cartage, sent to James Barclay, No. 184 East Broadway		Michael Norton	300 00
March 9—To 1 No. 7 T. F. Burglar-proof and Fire-proof Safe and Cartage, sent to Duane-street Office		Wm. M. Tweed	875 00
March 22—To 1 extra large Parlor Safe and Cartage		Geo. B. McLean	2,360 00
April 16—1 Oblong Safe and Cartage		A. J. Garvey	225 00
April 29—To 1 No. ½ House Safe and Cartage, sent to Norwalk, Conn.		E. A. Woodward	115 00
April 29—To 1 No. 5 T. F. Safe and Cartage, sent to Norwalk, Conn.		E. A. Woodward	260 00
May 8—To 1 No. ½ Safe and Cartage, sent to No. 158 Broadway		Cornelius Flynn	115 00
May 14—To 1 Side-board Safe and Cartage, sent to		James O'Brien	1,250 00
May 17—To 1 Large Side-board Safe and Cartage		John Fox	1,850 00
July 2—To 1 No. ½ House Safe and Cartage		Joseph Shannon	115 00
July 12—To 1 Oblong House Safe and Cartage		Henry Genet	550 00
Aug. [illegible]—To 1 No. 10 Burglar and Fire-proof Safe, extra made, Cartage and putting in		Bowling Gn. Sav. Bk.	1,800 00
Sept. 1—To 1 No. 10 B. P. and Fire-proof Safe, extra made, Cartage and putting in		Yorkville Savings Bk.	2,500 00
Dec. 20—To 1 House Safe, Marble-top, and Cartage, sent to No. 121 East Twenty-first-street		T. J. Connolly	300 00
Dec. 20—To 1 No. 3 House Safe and Cartage sent to No. 49 East Twenty-sixth-street		Geo. B. McLean	420 00
Total			$30,151 00

DUTCH HEINRICH CAUGHT.

The Notorious Marauder Accused of the Cedar-street Robbery—Strange Conduct of the Detectives.

That notorious operator, Charles Newman, but better known as Dutch Heinrich, was arrested Thursday night by Sergt. Quinn, of the First District Police-court Squad, and arraigned yesterday, before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, on a charge of being concerned in a great bond robbery, which occurred in the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-street, on the 15th of January. On that day it is alleged that Heinrich and a confederate entered the office named, and the latter engaged Mr. Henry M. Baker, one of the firm, in conversation relative to the purchase of some bonds which he desired to make. While this was going on Heinrich walked carelessly about the office, and occasionally was near a tin box containing securities of the value of $35,000. Mr. Baker paid sufficient attention to the thief, who was, however, an entire stranger to him, to notice that he had a covering of oil-silk over one of his fingers, which he was continually rubbing. After having been in the office about fifteen minutes, both men left, without, of course, making any purchases, and immediately afterward it was found that the tin box had departed with them. This box contained a promissory note, made by A. F. Smith to the order of the firm, for $14,814 45, with thirty-three bonds of the Appleton and New-London Railroad Company, Nos. [illegible], inclusive, each being for $1,000, and being collateral for the payment of the note. In the place of the box was the oil-silk covering which had been seen on the finger of the wandering friend of the customer. Private detectives were immediately informed of the robbery, and being given a description of the two men, it was decided that the one who had evidently picked up the box was the infamous Heinrich. After due deliberation over this discovery, a complaint was made before Justice Hogan, a warrant was issued, and Heinrich was arrested as stated. When arraigned he denied all knowledge of the affair, but being identified as the man who had walked about the office, he was committed for trial. Heinrich was pointed out to a private detective named Malon, [illegible] after the robbery, as the man who had committed it, but nothing was done [illegible] his arrest. That this adroit and most successful thief has so long been suffered to perambulate Wall and Broad streets, and prey upon the business community there with impunity, is a lasting disgrace to our Police—not because of their inability to arrest him, it is said, for who does not know the features of this foremost of sneak-thieves, who disputes the result of his criminal depredations in the shape of fashionable and faultless attire, and sparkling diamonds, before honest citizens?—but because, it is alleged, from every dollar stolen by him and his desperate gang the Police Detective Ring at Police Headquarters receive their share.

In order that District-Attorney Garvin may not have an excuse for not hastening Heinrich for trial, it will not be amiss to acquaint him with a few facts from the pages of Heinrich's history, culled rather hastily, but nevertheless accurate. Perhaps after this there will be no excuse for Mr. Garvin to allow Dutch Heinrich to slip through on the only defense his confederates in crime can now invent for him—Sam Weller's alibi.

Under the name of Henry Newman, at the outbreak of the war, he was first arrested in this country for robbing a man of a gold watch in a street-car in this City. His purse being rather depleted, and his friends at that time not embracing many able (!) detectives, he was sent to the State Prison for five years. After finishing his term he again plied his avocation of picking pockets very successfully until he became much bolder, and meeting with Chauncey Johnson, the most celebrated sneak thief at that time in the United States, the two formed a coalition, which was the terror of the business men throughout the country. At one time during the year [illegible], more bold than discreet, Heinrich entered a bank in Wall-street, and going boldly behind the desk in the presence of all the clerks, lifted two bags containing $30,000 in gold and coolly walked out with the money and passed it to his confederate. The act was accomplished in so short a space of time that before the bank officials could recover their surprise at the thief's astounding impudence, the money was gone, but Heinrich was caught, and after some struggle was captured. Instead of being sent to State Prison, as should have been the result, the matter was compromised by the thieves returning half the money stolen, and so Heinrich made his escape, the President of the bank from which the robbery took place becoming his bondsman.

Not long after this he stole from an old banker named Prouty $61,000 in bonds at the corner of Broadway and Vesey-street, but the old man followed him up, caught him, and gave him in charge of one of the Police officers connected with the Broadway squad. Here the cunning which was always displayed by him in conveying the proceeds of his thefts to one of his confederates again came to his aid. The old banker had his stolen property restored to him, and Heinrich was set free [illegible] to pilfer to his heart's content. At another time, when arrested for a daring daylight robbery in Exchange-place, he escaped in the Court of General Sessions with a light plea, and instead of the Penitentiary for six months, instead of to the State Prison for six years, as he richly deserved.

MARKET REFORM.

Important Movement of the Occupants of Stalls.

A Change for the Better in the Public Markets—Action of a Committee from the Various Markets—Indorsing Mr. Green and Mr. Devoe.

Under the nefarious Ring management, to hold a stall in any of the principal public markets, was sometimes attended with no small risk. You might have occupied the stall for an unlimited period, never have infringed a single ordinance, have always paid your rent regularly in advance, yet at a moment's notice you were liable to be turned out into the street, and see your premises given to another, whose only merit was that his political leanings were in accordance with those of the Ring. Was your building tumbling down about your ears, or had your business so increased as to require some improvement, even when you did it at your own expense, you were forced to pay a certain sum—a perfectly unlawful charge—for the privilege. Suppose you wished to give up your lease to another; without a semblance of right, before you could obtain a new permit, you were mulcted in a round sum, which varied with your means, but which invariably found its way into the pockets of those precious rascals who ruled the market. As to the condition of the market; take that of Washington Market as an example, it was filthy to a degree. It is true a certain charge was made, and paid to some one for keeping it clean, but no broom was ever seen to sweep it, and knee deep in mire, the visitor and the tenants waded through heaps of decomposing animal and vegetable matter.

How it was possible that such a large, important and influential body of men as are represented by our New-York butchers, could have put up with this wretched condition of things, is hard to tell. Redress was impossible. The most culpable fraud was an every-day occurrence, and yet they were forced to suffer. We may ask, how came it that all the citizens of New-York bore, with the meekness of beasts of burden, the heavy loads imposed on their backs? As was intimated in a former article, a change was to be made in the markets. The task was no easy one. Abuses of the worst character had so much grown into the system, that it has taken much time to remedy these evils. Market-men had been imposed on so long, that they were unwilling to believe that any remedy was at hand. One by one, however, whenever proofs of venality were shown, the thieves in the former management were dropped, and thus weeding out has been continued until the process is complete. Men doing business in the market breathe now the more freely with the assurance that their rights will be respected. A permit can now be had at almost any time, not after months of delay, as was formerly the case, and when obtained the clerical fee is but a trifle.

An inspection of Washington Market yesterday, showed that it was clean—cleaner than we have seen it for years, and real live scavengers were at work, and not the myths of former days.

Controller Green has evinced an earnest desire to meet any reasonable views coming from the market people, and to place only honest and competent officers in its management. At least in this matter, we are pleased to say, that reform has been of real benefit, and that the era of barefaced robbery and rascality is over.

We record, then, with pleasure, the action of a deputation from all the principal markets, who called on Mr. Green yesterday afternoon, and expressed to him their satisfaction at the reform already accomplished and the confidence they felt in the appointment of Mr. De Voe, the new Superintendent. The Committee was composed of the following gentlemen: J. V. Thurston, West Washington Market; Jas. Stewart, Washington Market; W. H. Hanabe, Clinton Market; Robert Gow, Catharine Market; David B. Reed, Jefferson Market; Thos. H. Brown, Essex Market; J. N. Valentine, Fulton Market; John Donovan, Tompkins Market; J. N. Seaman, Centre Market, and Mayer Meyer, of Union Market.

Mr. Stewart, of Washington Market, in behalf of the delegates from all the markets, presenting ten memorials to the Controller, stated as follows: That the gentlemen he represented wished to express the great satisfaction the market men had felt at the announcement that Mr. Green had been appointed Controller. That knowing the grievous wrongs they had suffered, and the uncertainty which had always threatened them in regard to the occupancy of their stands, now that Mr. Green had the position of Controller, and had the power of making the appointments, they had said to themselves, "At last, thank God, we are in honest hands." That the men doing business in the markets presented a very large interest, and had in their employ a great number of people, and that they were all ready to maintain and aid the Controller in the difficult work of reform, and that he might confidently rely on their hearty support. Mr. Stewart went on to say that the appointment of Col. Devoe had been received by them with the greatest satisfaction, and that they considered it as an assurance of what the Controller was determined to accomplish, and they begged that if Mr. Green or the Superintendent of Markets needed any further support that they would freely give it, in order that the market, in the appointment of all its officers, should be in keeping with honest reform.

Mr. Green replied as follows: "Gentlemen: I can gather from your remarks the general tenor of the resolutions you have been pleased to present to me, and I am most gratified at this evidence of your co-operation in the reforms so much needed in the markets of this great City. You know better than I do how much the market interests became involved from political causes. One determination I formed immediately upon coming into office was that, regardless of influences which might be brought to bear upon the subject of the Superintendents of Markets, he should be one familiar with the condition of those interested in the markets, and one who with integrity, promptness and impartiality, would institute the necessary investigations, and would instantly correct those flagrant abuses which have so much impaired the interests of those connected with the markets. I must, therefore, express to you the satisfaction I feel when you inform me that the efforts I have made meet your approval, for none can be so intimately acquainted with the whole subject as yourselves. The reforms needed, however, can only be permanently accomplished by your earnest and united efforts. All of you have personal interests involved in the markets. Alone I can do but very little. Your persevering support is absolutely essential to attain success in the reformation commenced. You must not only stand with me, but before me while I am here. I repeat, it will be most encouraging to know that I have your approval, and that I may depend on your wide-spread and powerful support. I desire to obtain most earnestly your good opinion and its continuation. I am proud to feel that your aid will be vouchsafed me, and believe it will be of a permanent character. With these assurances on your part, I am ready to proceed with this duty of reforming the market abuses, notwithstanding the political obstructions which may be thrown in my way. I shall strive to do my duty, regardless of the consequences, and in the appointments I may make, will try to consult the wishes of those transacting business in the markets.

The growth of the City is far in advance of the markets. Proper accommodation is much wanted. For such improvements as may be necessary your joint action and advice will be necessary. At some later day such plans may be presented to you, which will require certain legislative enactments in order to render them possible.

Again tendering you my sincerest thanks, and expressing my desire to co-operate with you, in order to establish and maintain a better order of things in reference to the markets of New-York, I shall always remember this interview, and these mementoes (referring to the memorials presented indorsing the appointment of Mr. Devoe) as evidence of the approval of those most capable of forming a correct judgment in the premises."

From among the numerous memorials, having over 600 signatures to them, we copy the one presented by Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1872.

Hon. A. H. Green: SIR—Since the appointment of Mr. Devoe as Superintendent of Markets, we, the undersigned, stall-owners of West Washington Market, have felt confident that a reform in the administration of market affairs would be sure to follow. You have put the "right man in the right place," and we sincerely hope that he may be clothed with due authority, in order that he may be able to effect such reforms as his long experience and good judgment may suggest. Your obedient servants,

J. V. THURSTON & CO.,	W. J. & H. S. DAVENPORT,
G. V. VAN STORN,	S. H. & H. H. FROST,
T. & G. SYME & CO.,	H. STRAUSS,
LOUIS INGLES & CO.,	T. T. HANLEY,
E. HALL & CO.,	DANL. L. GARDNER,
FULLIN & NAST,	PHILIP PYE,
A. D. FULLER,	NOE & OTIS,
HART, SHAFFER & CO.,	WM. H. HAYNES,
STRIKER & BRO.,	COLES & WILLIAMSON,
LOUIS VAN WICKLE,	WRIGHT & HOAG,
RICHARDSON & NYE,	T. ABRAMS,
GERRET BUSH,	WM. H. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
J. T. PARKER & CO.,	HINDS & MANSFIELD,
MOUNT & JIMESON,	E. BROWN,
J. M. REYERHOUSE & CO.,	[illegible] & CO.,
G. E. BELLAMY,	HAWK & HANCE,
ALPAUGH & YARD,	HIRAM WHITE,
JOHN FORNEY,	H. E. CLARK & CO.,

[illegible]	J. C. PURDY,
JAMES ROWER,	[illegible]
TIMOTHY BORN,	PETER FLYNN,
JOHN McGARRON,	[illegible]
WILLARD & [illegible],	[illegible] & CO.,
[illegible] WILLIAMSON,	[illegible]
D. PALMER,	HENRY KATHEN,
A. SMITH,	JOHN COX,
A. S. LARNED,	HALL & DAVISON,
E. D. POND & CO.,	[illegible]
A. P. SMITH,	BOTCH & COLYER,
HEINEKEIN & BRO.,	GORHAM, VAN [illegible],
MOUNT & HEWES,	& CO.,
VALENTINE & CO.,	[illegible] & CO.,
W. SPRING & CO.,	ABEL & COLLINS,
W. F. & A. K. EDDIE,	G. W. LEITFRIED,
A. L. SUTHERLAND,	S. FURMAN & SON,
A. J. COLLINS & BRO.,	[illegible]
G. C. KERWIN,	BRUNING & NESLAGE,
JOHN GOULD,	JAMES HANLY,
SCHMIDT & STUBBS,	[illegible] & CO.,
JOHN M. KEENE,	and many others.

The Metropolitan Gas Company and Its Consumers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue Jan. [illegible] there appeared an editorial article which illustrates very forcibly the danger of making positive statements without knowledge of the facts in the case. Ordinarily it is undoubtedly the best policy for any company or individual to pass by attacks of this nature in silence, but the article in question contains very grave and serious charges against this Company, and, appearing in an influential journal, would, if uncontradicted, be productive of much error and injustice.

You say that liberal supplies of air were forced through the meters day and night, and that our consumers were made to pay for it. In regard to this statement, we may most emphatically state it is untrue. The facts are these: On Saturday evening, the 23d of December, immediately after the explosion at our works, we closed the valve for sending gas into the City from Forty-second-street. The gas in the two holders at the Sixty-fifth-street station continued to supply the largest part of the district until 12 o'clock. On Sunday, the 24th, we furnished no gas. On Christmas (Monday) gas was supplied from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M. On Tuesday night there was no gas sent out. On Wednesday gas was sent out at 7 P. M. On Thursday at 5 P. M., and on Friday we were again giving our consumers their full supply. We had advised our consumers, by notice in the daily papers, of the hours during which the gas would be supplied while the interruption at our works continued.

On the night of the accident many of the street-lamps went out. They were closed as quickly as possible, but some air probably did get into the pipes before the lamps could be closed; the amount must have been very small, for the lamps were open but a very short time. The air thus getting into the pipes may be that to which you refer as being forced through the meters day and night. The article may be capable of this "interpretation," but to the ordinary reader it would certainly convey the idea that we had deliberately forced air into our pipes with the fraudulent purpose and intent to make up our losses in this way from our consumers, suggestive that the meters could be made to register day and night, unless the consumer was using or attempting to use gas the whole time, and this is not the case in any dwelling-house. It is one which does not strike us as calculated to deceive even the ordinary mind.

Again, as to the December gas bills. The indexes from which these bills were made out were taken from the 20th to the 30th of December. Those taken on the 23d, inclusive, could not have been affected by the explosion, and those taken from the 26th to the end of the month, the 24th being Sunday and the 25th Christmas Day, could have been but slightly if at all affected, for it will be remembered that on Sunday we furnished no gas, and therefore the pipes in the houses could not have been open, and on the 25th they could only have been open from 7 P. M. to 11 P. M. The truth is, that in December and January more gas is always consumed than in the other months, and the bills are consequently larger. The bills rendered by this Company are made out strictly for the amount of gas consumed as indicated by the meters. We do not "strike a rough sort of average," as your article suggests. We use the best meters as yet invented, and know of no way to find out the quantity of gas consumed except from the meters. If consumers think that their meters do not register correctly, we test the meter without expense to the consumers. If they are dissatisfied with our test, we refer them to the State Inspector, John Byrnes, No. 461 Grand-street. If, upon his test, the meter be found incorrect, we pay all expenses, and make an allowance, as certified by him. We may add that the explosion at our works was not caused by an attempt to adulterate our gas. We are now and have always used the very best materials in the manufacture of our gas, and we deliver a gas of the highest candle power required or in use. We have no desire to take up the gage of battle in favor of gas companies in general, but it would at least have been fair if the writer of your article, in referring to the Judge who locked up his house, went to Europe, and found large gas bills awaiting him on his return, had told the whole story. The case referred to did not arise in our district. Complaint was made, as we understand, to the Company supplying the house in question. An investigation was made, and it was found that the servants of the Judge in question had been consuming gas in his absence. This, you will perceive, gives a new aspect to the story, and while it may destroy a nice point in your article, the cause of truth may be subserved by the whole story being known. We dislike to trespass so far upon your columns, but in view of the grave charges brought against us in the article referred to, we think we may justly ask to speak to the public through the same source. Yours,

O. ZOLLIKOFFER,
President Metropolitan Gas-light Company.

A Parallel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Congress authorized five per cent. bonds to be issued, with the avails of which the outstanding six per cent. bonds were to be redeemed, but at the same time provided that the public debt should not be increased. It was, however, necessary to sell the new bonds in order to obtain the money with which the old ones were to be redeemed.

Do not the objections of certain critics to the manner in which this law was executed remind you of the action of the Western County Board which resolved:

1. That we build a new jail.
2. That we will use the materials of the old one.
3. That the old jail be used until the new one is built.

PHARISEE.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 2, 1872.

Col. McClure on the President.

There seems to be an attempt to misrepresent the position of Col. McClure, the "Republican Reform" candidate for the Senate of Pennsylvania at the recent special election in the Fourth District of that State. In his closing speech of the campaign at Philadelphia, on the eve of the election, he said:

"My views on all political subjects were well understood from the first day I entered the battle. I declared that a Senator could not disregard the wishes of his people on any question affecting their preferences or candidates without dishonor, and I could not fail to recognize the prevailing sentiment in the Fourth District in favor of the renomination of President Grant, and recognizing it, I would faithfully obey it. If I could not do so, I could not have accepted the standard in this contest."

Amusements—Matinee at the Academy.

The promised matinée performance of "Don Juan" occurs at the Academy of Music to-day. Mme. Fabbri, Miss Elzer and Herr Muller are to take part in this representation, the only one the company now performing at the Stadt Theatre will offer at an up-town house.

Mr. Erben's New Organ.

Mr. Henry Erben has just finished and delivered to the First Dutch Church, at Albany, a magnificent organ, costing, with the case, about $15,000. The tone is rich and warm, and the action remarkably easy. The instrument is 45 feet high, 33 feet wide and 21 feet deep. Some of the solo stops are of exceptional beauty, an Aeoline of 16 feet, a Flute Harmonique, and a Gemshorn being conspicuously fine. There are three manuals and a pedale, arranged on the following scheme: Great Organ—Double Open Diapason, Open Diapason, Gamba, Melodia, Stopped Diapason, Principal, Wald Flute, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sesquialtera, Mixture, Trumpet, Clarion—13 registers. Swell Organ—Bourdon, Open Diapason, Viol di Gamba, Stopped Diapason, Octave, Flute Harmonique, Piccolo, Cornet, Cornopean, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Tremolo—12 registers. Choir Organ—Melliana, Gemshorn, Clarabella, Dulciana, Keraulophon, Stopped Diapason, Violano, Flute Traversare, Flageolet, Clarionet, Bassoon—11 registers. Pedale—Double Open Diapason, Bourdon, Double Gamba, Violoncello, Quint, Clarabel Flute, Trombone, Trumpet—8 registers. Total, 44 registers, all running through. Seven of them are of 16 feet. The whole number of pipes is 2,600. There are also eight mechanical stops, and eight combination pedals.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union-square) has received early and full supplies of all the chief foreign periodicals. The Graphic reprints four of Mr. Nast's well-known cartoons, with an article strongly laudatory of the artist. There is also a very curious account of the revival of monastic life in England, with numerous illustrations. The Illustrated London News has managed to get a portrait of the new hippopotamus, and the number abounds with fine illustrations. Punch, Judy, Fun, the Academy, and the Saturday Review are also to be had at Mr. Brentano's.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, No. 19 John-st. and No. 19 Maiden-lane, Importers of Fine Watches. Watch-chains in great variety. Waltham Watches a specialty.—Advertisement.

Removal. Grover & Baker Sewing-machine Co. have removed to their [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—Advertisement.

[illegible], Conn., Jan. [illegible], 1872.

E. Holmes, No. 7 Murray-st.:

DEAR SIR: Your Burglar Alarm apparatus works well, and the whole of the work on my house has been very satisfactorily done. I am highly pleased with it, especially the new automatic indicator. It is a capital arrangement. Very respectfully,

—Advertisement. H. N. STERLING.

The Winter of Age has no effect upon the tresses and whiskers to which Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye is applied. It keeps them brown of a rich natural brown, or a raven black, as the case may be, and is the cheapest article of the kind in the world.—Advertisement.

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and No. 517 Broadway.—Advertisement.

Public speakers find their voices improved by the use of Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—Advertisement.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Feb. 4, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

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NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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Buy the best article, Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce.

MARRIED.

[Marriage notices: BROWNE—DAVENPORT; COWLES—OLIVER; HUTCHINSON—REES; JACKSON—HALSTED; MACGROTTY—CARR; OWEN—DAVIS; STEVENS—DUVALL.]

DIED.

[Death notices: BRADLEY; DRAPER; CASTLE; CLEMENTS; CONGER; FROST; MERRILL; McCORD; McFARLAN; OGDEN; O'REILLY; RICHARDSON; SMITH; VAN EVERY.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York, Publish this day:

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE. The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 1872, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 7½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE.—THE undersigned having fourteen years' experience in a first-class hardware importing house in this City, is desirous of obtaining a situation as book-keeper and traveling salesman in a good house. Address J. M., Post-office Box No. 1[illegible].

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$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Feb. [illegible]; whole tickets $22, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars, or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 1[illegible] Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. [illegible] Beekman-st. Room No. [illegible] first floor.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Democratic Reform General Committee of 1872 will be held at Apollo Hall, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organization. Admission by ticket only. WM. H. WICKHAM, Chairman Executive Committee.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Testimony Before the Investigating Committee Yesterday—Evidence of Edward Johnson and James H. Young.

The Committee of the Senate on Retrenchment met yesterday morning at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Senator BUCKINGHAM presiding.

EDWARD JOHNSON, a warehouseman, in reply to the Chairman, testified that he had charge of the General Order business under Mr. BARNEY, and knew its value. He offered Col. LEET [illegible] for the privilege. Formerly the Chamber of Commerce regulated the prices, but the Collector permitted an increase of fifty per cent. on the General Order stores.

To Senator Bayard—I never heard of so much pilfering as since LEET & STOCKING got charge of the business. All the question of charge is under the supervision of the Collector, but if he were the smartest man in the world he could not do all that is expected of him. The employes of the Custom-house are selected for political purposes, and are appointed, not for their fitness for the office, but on account of their usefulness in carrying political primaries. For the most part, they are ignorant, uneducated men, who would not be kept in the store or counting-house of any merchant in the City. These men have told me they were discharged for failure to perform partisan political service. The Collector runs the political machine, but has little to do with the actual management of the business. His communications with the Secretary of the Treasury are conducted on information received from his subordinates. The charges of the General Order are high enough for war times, but are far too great in the present condition of things. In regard to the irregularities referred to, I have no information except from hearsay. I have frequently heard inspectors say they got a "hatchet," which means a gratuity from the merchants. I have no doubt some of the inspectors take "hatchets" from both sides, from the merchant to keep the goods out of the General Order, and from the latter to hurry the goods in. I complained to Mr. MURPHY that these irregularities were injuring the party, but he said it was altogether beyond his control. In my opinion the Collector should attend less to political matters, and more to the General Order business.

To Senator Pratt—I meet numbers of importers every day who complain of the charges of the General Order business. I would do the business for fifteen cents storage, fifteen cents labor, and let the merchants do the cartage themselves. I did not charge as low as that when I had the General Order business, because the prices of everything were then higher. During Mr. JOHNSON'S administration, I knew instances where a deputy collector was in the habit of "borrowing" money from the General Order men to stifle the complaints of the merchants, but as he was my personal enemy, and is now out of office, I prefer not to give his name. I know men are appointed to the Custom-house for their ability to cheat at primaries, because I saw it myself. This occurred under Republican and Democratic administration alike, even under ANDREW JACKSON'S Administration. It is an understood thing in all Administrations that the employes are taxed for political purposes. I decline to give the names of the ignorant men in the Custom-house, because I believe it is the duty of the Collector to ascertain and remedy it. I consider the salaries too low, and the system of changing men every year an abuse. I am a Republican since 1852, and desire all abuses corrected.

JAMES H. YOUNG, an Inspector of Customs since 1862, in reply to Senator CASSERLY, said he did not consider the present condition of the General Order system favorable to the public interest. As soon as the steamer arrives she commences discharging, and here commences the evil of the General Order system. Seven-eighths of the goods imported to New-York would pay duty at once if the merchants got proper facilities for taking out their permits by enforcing the closing of the hatches forty-eight hours after the steamer's arrival. It would be a great convenience to merchants to take their goods from the steamer direct instead of the stores. This can be done by the steam lines without collusion with the discharging inspector. In order to make out a case against the steamship line you must come to the Custom-house with your head battered. I did it once, but don't propose to do so again. I have got into some serious trouble with the steamship lines while prosecuting the duties of my office, and I understood I would be removed, even if it were necessary to assassinate me. About the monthly oath administered to inspectors, I think it is only a Custom-house oath, and has not the same solemnity of my oath now before this Committee. While on the Cunard dock I heard JAMES DAVIS, a Custom-house broker, use very coarse language to an inspector. The inspectors stand in awe of his influence, for it is understood any baggage he wishes to have passed must be passed, or the inspector will lose his head. Not long since he came up to the barge office in the Health boat with a number of ladies who had jewelry that might be worth $50,000. I did not report this to my superior officer, because I am tired of fighting these things. If the Surveyor heard of it he would do his duty; but if it got before one of the old barnacles twenty or thirty years in the Custom-house, it would be covered up. There has been a great deal said in the course of this investigation in regard to paying inspectors gratuities. I have never been approached in that manner, but I have no doubt that it is done in some cases. Smuggling by the Havana steamers is a matter of daily occurrence, and secret places are found on the ships to hide goods in. Smuggling is also made possible by the want of action of night inspectors who frequently sleep. Of the seizures made, I should say that ninety per cent. are settled contrary to law. If one prominent man was sent to State Prison for this offense it would do more good than anything else. The system of giving moieties to informers I consider the greatest curse to the Government, because it induces the inspectors to allow such things in the expectation of a seizure. The National line of steamships gives us more trouble than any other. The goods are not discharged according to the Government regulations. The proprietors of that line were owners of the three-pipe blockade runners so successful during the war. I tried once but would not undertake again to enforce the laws on that dock, unless a revenue cutter was put alongside and troops on board to back me. The General Order store should be stopped by the Collector, and if I held that position I would do so. There would be no complaints of overcharge by merchants then.

To Senator Howe—LEET & STOCKING appeared to be more willing to receive goods of all descriptions than the proprietors of any other General Order stores. The general impression in the department seems to be that, with the exception of the surveyor, inspectors have no rights their superior officers are bound to respect.

The witness here told of an incident which occurred on a Cunard steamer. A corpse was brought over in a case, and the hearse was on the dock to receive it. But in placing it in the vehicle the bearers shook it and a ringing noise was heard. The case was opened and found to be full of French clocks.

Senator BAYARD remarked, "That was a corpse for time, and not for eternity."

Arrested for Transmitting Obscene Literature Through the Post-Office.

PATRICK J. BANNON, of Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-street, is charged on affidavit of JAMES GAYLOR, Special Post-office Agent, with sending an obscene book and pamphlet through the Post-office, and also a number of pictures and prints of the same vile character. BANNON, it appears, is an extensive dealer in this pestiferous stuff, and carried on his business in connection with a man who calls himself Daly, but whose real name is ELMORE. ELMORE was arrested at the office, but claims that he has no connection with the business further than acting as clerk. BANNON was not captured till later in the day. They were brought before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, who retained ELMORE as a witness against BANNON, and committed the latter to Ludlow-street Jail in default of $5,000 bail.

Committed for Smuggling.

CHARLES MARKEN and U. E. MARKEN were arrested and brought before Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, on complaint of FRANK MEYER, a Custom-house officer. He alleged that CHARLES smuggled into this port, by means of false-bottomed trunks, on the steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool, several thousand dollars worth of gold watches and jewelry, and that U. E. MARKEN smuggled a similar amount of valuables by the same contrivance, on the steam-ship Alsatia, from Hamburg. He also testified that he (MARKEN) offered him $1,000 to pass the goods. They were arrested by Deputy Marshal PURVIS, as they were on the point of starting for Savannah, having packed up their goods ready for flight. They are now lying in Ludlow-street Jail, awaiting examination.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit.

In regard to the point raised in the Jumel case, whether a client should be compelled to reply to questions in regard to arrangements made by him with his counsel, Judge SHIPMAN decided, yesterday, following the precedent of Judge WOODRUFF, that the client should answer such questions. The examination of GEORGE BOWEN, the plaintiff, was then resumed, when it came out that originally he had made an agreement with NELSON CHASE and FIELDS to prosecute his claim for a retaining fee of [illegible] and one-third of all property recovered. This agreement was afterward rescinded, and an arrangement entered into with one JOSEPH TEGGIN, of San Francisco, by which the latter was to advance BOWEN money from time to time at seven per cent. interest on each loan, and was to have ten per cent. of all property recovered. MATILDA L. URBION, who claims to be a grand-heir of Madame JUMEL, testified that [illegible] and wanted to see the family records, [illegible] was looking [illegible] GEORGE WASHINGTON BOWEN, the plaintiff, who was the son of Madame JUMEL, that Mr. CHASE replied that he knew all about that, but BOWEN was no more to her than the greatest stranger, as he was an illegitimate child. Her mother testified that Madame JUMEL had called on her mother, and asked that the visit be returned, but her mother refused, saying she did not like the class of people in Madame JUMEL'S house.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

New Proceedings for Scoundrels Committed in the Police Courts—Severe Strictures on Justice Scott—A Prisoner Released on Habeas Corpus.

In the case of The People ex rel. CUMMINGS, an application was made on habeas corpus, yesterday, before Judge BARNARD, in Supreme Court Chambers, for the prisoner's discharge, on the ground that there was not sufficient testimony before the Magistrate to warrant his commitment. It appeared that CUMMINGS was committed on the charge of being implicated in the assault and robbery committed on a man in the Huron House, corner of Prince and Crosby streets, on the 27th of January last. Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND stated to the Court that, being called upon by CUMMINGS to act as his counsel, and being assured by him that he was not present at the commission of the act charged, application was made to Justice SCOTT for an examination; that the Magistrate asked him (counsel) what he wanted an examination for; that such an examination could do no good, and that the complainant was sick and could not attend; that he (Mr. TOWNSEND) then hunted up the complainant, BROOKS, and found him in a lager-beer saloon, by no means certain as to CUMMINGS being one of the parties who assaulted him. He (Mr. TOWNSEND) then insisted upon an examination, and presented before Justice SCOTT four witnesses who swore they saw the whole affair, and that the prisoner was not present. SCOTT, at the close of the examination, asked if that was all, and then, without any cross-examination of the witnesses, added: "Committed without bail." He found, on looking at the return, that after the names of his witnesses had been recalled. He (counsel) was treated in that Court, he said, as if he were the criminal instead of his counsel, and as if SCOTT were not in a Court but in a beer-saloon.

Mr. SULLIVAN, who appeared on behalf of the People, said that there was no entry on the back of the papers that the commitment was without bail, but he supposed no bail being fixed, that it was equivalent to such commitment. In the affidavit of the complainant, CUMMINGS was identified as well as BRADY and DONOVAN. Under a charge of this character he supposed the prisoners would have to be admitted to bail, but he hoped his Honor would fix the amount high.

Mr. TOWNSEND repeated that all he had said he was willing to put in the form of an affidavit; that the treatment of counsel in some of the Police Courts, where not subservient to the Court, was such that it was a degradation to go through the attempt to get justice for their clients. In this case there was not one particle of evidence against CUMMINGS.

Judge BARNARD examined the papers carefully, and deciding that there was no evidence against him, ordered his discharge. In the case of BRADY, another of the parties charged, and in whose behalf a similar writ had been granted, he thought the evidence sufficient, and fixed his bail at $5,000.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Forty-sixth-street, 63 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 12.6 by 48, four stories; MEYER ROSENTHAL, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Fifty-sixth-street, 150 feet west of Third-avenue, 25 by 55, five stories; H. STEUBER, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 93 Allen-street, 27.6 by 55, five stories; JOHN P. MUNSTER, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Two tenement-houses, north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 300 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 55 feet, four stories and basement; J. M. GUNELL, owner.

Two tenement-houses, Nos. 81 and 83 Mulberry-street, 25 by 65, five stories; EDWARD O'REILLY, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 172 Mulberry-street, 25 by 54, five stories; AUKE DOOPER, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 8 Centre Market-place, 25 by 54, five stories; AUKE DOOPER, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 117 Chrystie-street, 25 by 75, five stories and basement; JAMES CONOLLY, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 541 West Forty-seventh-street, 25 by 63, four stories; GEORGE W. HUGHES, owner.

One tenement-house, south-east corner of Ridge and Rivington streets, 20 by 60, four stories; JOHN HEROLD, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 60 feet east of Second-avenue, 25 by 60, four stories; PATRICK H. DALOY, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 121 East Fifty-third-street, 25 by 53, four stories; JAMES JUDGE, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north side of Twenty-fifth-street, 222.3 feet east of Seventh-avenue, 25 by 46, five stories; PETER P. DECKER, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 27 Avenue C, 26.6 by 48, five stories; JACOB BEHMANN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 430 East Thirteenth-street, 21 by 50, five stories; Mr. RENZELE, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Fortieth-street, 300 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 75, five stories; COCKERILL & SPAULDING, owners.

One store and tenement, No. 247 East Houston-street, 25 by 60, five stories; Mrs. DORA FRY and L. COHEN, owners.

One store and tenement, No. 288 West Houston-street, 25 by 46, four stories; JOHN KURRY, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Fifty-third-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 55, four stories; A. SCHULZ, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 335 East Fifty-fourth-street, 21 by 47, four stories; Mr. RAUB, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 173 Essex-street, 25 by 60, five stories; Mrs. JANE WASHBURN, owner.

One second-class store, north side of Fifth-street, 54 feet west of Avenue B, 20.9 by 17.6, one story; M. FRANKENLAIN, owner.

One stable, north side of Fifty-ninth-street, 300 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 97, two stories; A. RAYMOND, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. of buildings	27	Stores and tenements	12
Brown-stone fronts	4	Second-class store	1
Brick fronts	23	Stable	1
Tenement-houses	13		

Alterations to Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One first-class brick dwelling, No. 14 East Fourteenth-street, 25 by 63, five stories; partitions in basement and first and second stories to be taken down and walls on both sides to be extended 45 feet; J. J. ABERNETHY, owner.

One brick tenement-house, No. 82 Madison-street, 25.5 by 46, two stories and basement; three stories to be added; PETER MCNIFF, owner.

One brick tenement-house, No. 260 Seventh-avenue, 25 by 80, four stories, iron posts and lintels to be put in first story and front and all partitions, &c., to be removed on first floor; building to be used for store purposes; G. SOMMER, owner.

One brick factory, south-east corner of First-avenue and Twenty-second-street, 80 by 212, one story, old stone foundation taken out and new foundation of brick 24 inches thick built; New-York Gas-light Company, owners.

One brick factory, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-street, 50 by 90, five stories, building damaged by fire, to be restored to its former condition; Mr. LYLE, owner.

One brick factory, No. 312 Avenue A, (rear,) 25 by 75, five stories, damage by fire to be repaired; Mr. FRITZ, owner.

Two brick stables and factory, No. 314 Houston-street, (front and rear,) 25 by 25, three stories, front building to be lowered two stories, and rear building to be raised three feet six inches, front building to be used as a store and dwelling for one family above, rear building as stable, work-room, smoke-house and store; N. KAHN, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Bowman-street, No. 26, GEO. W. WRIGHT, owner; unsafe foundation and generally.

Washington-street, Nos. 75, 77, 79 and 81, E. T. BARRITT, owner; unsafe pier, front and party walls cracked and arches over openings cracked.

Elm-street, building north-east corner White-street, New-York State Arsenal; unsafe parapet wall.

East Thirteenth-street, No. 401, HENRY E. BARLEY, owner; dangerous by unsafe front wall.

Canal-street, No. 378, Bruce estate, owner, W. C. MEALIO, lessee; unsafe generally, floor beams not resting on wall.

Grand-street, No. 483, Estate of R. CARRELY, owner; unsafe coping on westerly wall.

Nassau-street, No. 119, American News Company, lessees; unsafe cornice, (in Room No. 1,) second story.

POLITICAL NOTES.

"The success of the liberal Republicans for success," says an outspoken, but independent Democratic paper in Indiana.

Some of the Kentucky Republicans urge a postponement of their State Convention. It is called for the 19th of March.

Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH is becoming very prominent, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Indiana.

The Iowa Legislature has eight women among its officials. Three of these favor woman suffrage and five oppose it.

The proposition to increase the pay of New-Jersey's law-makers is popular with some political leaders.

The Florida Republican State Convention to select delegates to the National Convention and organize the party for the campaign, is to be held in Jacksonville, on Wednesday, April 10.

The leading Democratic paper in Indiana is not displeased with the suggestion of HENDRICKS and CURTIN as a Presidential ticket "to beat GRANT."

Hon. JOHN B. GRINNELL, of Iowa, does not favor the re-election of President GRANT. The recent Republican State Convention of Iowa voted unanimously in favor of his re-election.

The Kentucky law to admit negro testimony in the Courts was finally passed by both Houses of the Legislature, with an amendment making the law applicable to cases now pending.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention is to be held in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, April 10. It will nominate candidates for Presidential Electors, Governor and Supreme Judge, and for Auditor-General, should the Legislature authorize an election for the last named. Delegates to the National Convention will also be chosen.

To an interviewing reporter, Gen. HANCOCK remarked concerning the Democratic Presidential nomination: "I do not desire to have anything to say upon the subject, but you can state that I never decline anything before it is offered to me, and of course I could not have declined the Presidency. I should, however, prefer to be considered not a candidate, rather than to appear as seeking the office."

The Chicago *Times* insists that the new Illinois Liquor law is "a Democratic law, predicated upon and intended to carry out a very substantial and long recognized Democratic principle, namely, that government should have nothing to do with rights, but to assure their greatest freedom to all by providing for the punishment of wrongs. This law," it continues, "interferes with no man's right to sell liquor. It says to him only: 'You must not abuse the right, for the abuse of right is a wrong, and if you do the wrong, I will punish you.'"

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Feb. 2, JAMES M. MALLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, sold the five-story and cellar brick tenement-house and lot, the latter 25 by 75, located on the south side of Delancey-street, 35 feet west of Pitt-street, for $19,600; purchaser, FREDERICK ENDRES. At a Sheriff's sale, WM. KENNELLY also sold a leasehold property on the south side of Ninth-street, 184 feet west of Fourth-avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 93.11, with the improvements thereon, for $7,000; purchaser, CHAS. A. JACKSON. The lease is one from the trustees of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, dated May 1, 1868. The only other business transacted was an adjournment announced by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, of the legal sale of the house and lot, No. 238 West Twenty-fifth-street, adjourned until Monday, Feb. 12. For the sales to take place next week, many of which are of importance, reference is made to our weekly list published on Monday.

At private sale V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently sold five lots, together, forming a plot in size 100 by 125, located on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninety-first-street, for $145,000. The property was sold to Col. R. T. WILSON, for Mr. JOSEPH SMITH. Since Jan. 1 of the present year the Messrs. STEVENSON report having effected the following sales of Fifth-avenue real estate: One lot, north-west corner of Fifth-avenue and Fiftieth-street, 28.9 by 131, Columbia leasehold, sold by J. R. SMITH for $80,000; one lot on Fifth-avenue, same size, adjoining the above, also leasehold, sold to Mr. GUENER for $35,500; one lot on Fifth-avenue, leasehold, 28.9 feet north of the last named lot, same size, sold for E. T. TEFT for $32,000; and one lot in fee on the east side of Fifth-avenue, 30 feet north of Forty-seventh-street, 38 by 100, sold for A. H. RATHBONE for $30,000. Total sales, including the one first above mentioned, $303,000.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Feb. 2.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

5-story and cellar bk. tenement h. and l., s. s. Delancey-st., 35 ft. w. of Pitt-st., lot 25x75 .... $19,600

By Wm. Kennelly.

House and lot, s. s. 9th-st., 184 ft. w. of 4th-av., lot 25x93.11, leasehold $7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES, REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES, NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge. Rents collected and returns promptly made. References of the highest character given when required.

ALLEN & BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 96 Broadway, offer for sale the following desirable houses and lots:

W. 32d-st., 4 s., h. s., brown	W. 47th-st., 4 s., h. s., brown
W. 34th-st., 4 s., h. s., brown	W. 49th-st., 4 s., h. s., brown
W. 38th-st., 4 s., h. s., brown	W. 50th-st., 4 s., h. s., brown
W. 39th-st., 4 s., h. s., brown	W. 52d-st., 4 s., h. s., brown
E. 41st-st., 4 s., h. s., brown	W. 53d-st., 4 s., h. s., brown
W. 45th-st., 3 s., h. s., brown	E. 54th-st., 4 s., h. s., brown
E. 46th-st., 3 s., h. s., brown	W. 56th-st., 4 s., h. s., brown

Also, a number of houses and lots south of 23d-st., in desirable locations.

A FIRST-CLASS TENEMENT-HOUSE AND LOT—West 48th-st., 25x100, four stories, water, gas and gas-fixtures throughout, hard-wood finish through the whole house; price $17,500; a good investment. Also, a number of others. SMITH & MEAD, No. 422 5th-av.

OWNERS HAVING HOUSES IN FIRST-class central locations, and desiring to sell or rent to responsible parties, will find it to their advantage to place their property upon our books. We have now applications for moderate-priced houses, below the Park. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 60 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, SIX FULL lots in 44th-st., near 2d-av., suitable for a factory or planing-mill; terms to suit. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., No. 902 6TH-AV.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO FIRST-CLASS houses in 58th-st., near Central Park; finished in hard wood; four story, brown stone, 20x50x100. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., NO. 902 6TH-AV.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house in 56th-st., near Madison-av.; parlor and basement finished in hard wood. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., NO. 902 6TH-AV.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON NORTH-east corner of Madison-av. and 58th-st.; also, two houses on south side of 58th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. All above houses are strictly first-class, and at reasonable prices. Inquire of E. NEWTON, 529 Madison-av., corner 53d-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone-front house and lot, on 52d-st., near 5th-av., in fine order, handsomely frescoed throughout, with gas-fixtures, mirrors, cornices, carpets, &c. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house and lot, West 54th-st., 18.9 by 53 by 100 feet; this is one of the cheapest houses for the money up-town; price $21,000, half cash. Also, a number of others. SMITH & MEAD, No. 422 5th-av.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house for sale on 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; it is 20.10 by 55 feet; has all improvements and is in good order; lot 100; price $32,500. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 26 East 58th-st.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.—THE four-story well-built brown-stone house and store, north-east corner of 2d-av. and 114th-st., with the four adjoining; these houses are considered the best built in Harlem, and will be sold very cheap [illegible].

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP WELL-built first-class brick house, all improvements, 16.8x42x100; 120th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; $12,000.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK cottage; all improvements; in perfect order; 18.9x[illegible]x100; 130th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.; $11,000.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP FRAME filled in with brick; in good order; all improvements; [illegible] 121st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; $8,000.

A HOUSE AND LOT, 118TH-ST., FULL lot; lot worth $4,000; street paved, sewered, &c.; cheap, $5,300.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES FROM $4,000 to $22,000; all in Harlem; also, choice lots. Call on M. E. CRASTO, No. 2,108 3d-av., between 115th and 116th sts.

LOTS FOR SALE.—CHOICE LOTS ON 5th and Madison avs. and intersecting streets, adjacent to the principal avenues. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON 5TH-AV.—vicinity of 45th-st.—Elegant full width, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; rent, $6,000 per year. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, on East 9th-st., near 5th-av., 25 by 50 by half block; price reasonable and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OWNERS OF HOUSES AND VACANT lots, desiring to sell or let, will have their business promptly attended to by calling on or sending full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 29 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT ON BROADWAY, FOR sale. Apply on the premises, No. 1,372, between 37th and 38th sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—[illegible] ST., NEAR [illegible] Fine [illegible], terms to suit. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., No. 902 6th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHARMING SUBURBAN [illegible]—[illegible] minutes from [illegible], and comfortable [illegible] of drive and double-track roads [illegible] house; [illegible] with fruit, vines, garden, lawns, &c. [illegible], and improving in value [illegible] seventy per cent. [illegible] to West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, close by, or address OWNER, box 20 Post-office, New-York.

Suburban Homes.

[illegible] cars and forty trains [illegible] value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. [illegible] lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—The late residence of C. W. Whitney, Esq., situated on Chatterton Hill, [illegible] from the White Plains depot, overlooking the entire village and surrounding country for miles. The house, stable, cottages and all out-buildings are in good order and have all the modern improvements suitable for either Winter or Summer residence. The grounds, containing about six acres, are handsomely laid out, well stocked with fruits and other trees. It will be sold low; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Photographs of the place can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where further particulars can be had. If not sold at private sale it will be offered at auction, Feb. 20. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 102 Broadway.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH.—CHEAP LANDS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—THE KNOXVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE will continue, through the year 1872, to publish weekly in carefully prepared articles about the Soil, Climate, Products, Labor, Minerals, and other advantages afforded to Immigrants in this genial climate. People of East Tennessee were loyal during the war, and Northern people are cordially welcomed. No Ku-Klux ever seen in East Tennessee. Answers to Correspondents given in the CHRONICLE, and information on all subjects furnished. The DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE have largest circulation of any journal in East Tennessee. Daily, 10 per annum; 75 cents per month. Weekly, $2 per year. Specimen copies furnished on application. Address Publishers, RULE & RICKS, Knoxville, Tenn.

VALUABLE QUEENS COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—170 acres of land, 125 in a high state of cultivation; natural grass land, well adapted for a dairy; one and a quarter mile from depot Long Island Railroad; on the farm are a large house, barns, carriage-houses, &c., and two tenement-houses, with the stock, hay, grain, &c., if preferred. TERMS EASY. Call or address H. T. HEWLETT, NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST., NEW-YORK, OR ROSLYN, QUEENS COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—NEIGHBORHOOD VILLA SITES—A desirable plot of ground, healthy location, south side of Staten Island, commanding extensive views of the ocean, Long Island and New-Jersey shores, well wooded, and watered with living springs, convenient to railroad; admirably adapted for several cottages or a first-class hotel; terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—ABOUT twenty acres in a picturesque neighborhood on the Hudson, four or five miles above Rhinebeck; varied and beautiful scenery; a rivulet runs through the place; five or six dwellings would have to be removed for a fine residence. Inquire of P. E. SEARLE, Principal New-York Scientific School, Peekskill, on the Hudson.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER—One hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first-class country-seat, with a large water-front. For sale or exchange for other property, or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements, lots each 100x150 feet, elevated and beautiful; houses 33x47 feet, with additional wing on extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

WATER-FRONT FOR FACTORIES, lumber-yards, rope-walks, &c., for sale or lease. Blocks of ground on Newtown Creek, near East River, accessible by railroad or river, adjoining New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island cities. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

MONTROSE STATION, ORANGE, N. J.—Handsome house, complete in all respects; gas, water, furnace; over two acres of land; will sell low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 8 Nassau-st. Orange real estate a specialty.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 2 Broad-way, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH, a two-story and basement brick house on East 26-st., Hunter's Point, Long Island City. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE CHICAGO (Indiana) property for Texas lands. Apply to E. N. LARMON, No. 1,000 Indiana-av., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO lease between 37 and 49th sts., Madison and 5th-avs., full front. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., No. 902 6th-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HANDSOMELY-furnished brown-stone house between 42d-st. and the Park, where all cash will be an object; $30,000 to $60,000. SLADE & STAFFORD, No. 22 Union-square.

WILL PURCHASE, IF A BARGAIN, A small farm with trout stream and good fishing and shooting in the vicinity. Address Post-office Box No. 2,257, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

ELEGANT OFFICES TO RENT. (Handsomely lighted and heated by steam,) Now ready for occupation, in the NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NOS. 407 AND 409 BROADWAY. Plans and particulars at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

BROADWAY, NOS. 478, 480, 482, AND No. 40 Crosby-st.—To lease, on a ground rent for twenty years, with renewals, the lots Nos. 478, 480, 482 Broadway, extending through to and including No. 40 Crosby-st., between Grand and Broome sts., on which first-class stores will be erected by the owners of the fee, which will be leased to first-class tenants, and arrangements made to adapt the buildings to meet the views of the lessee. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL FIRE-PROOF warehouses, Nos. 488 and 590 Washington-st., near all the foreign steam-ship lines, to let, in complete order; immediate occupancy; rent low. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LEASE—THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, AT New-Rochelle. Apply to P. R. UNDERHILL, New-Rochelle, or JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—ONE WORKSHOP, 26 FEET FRONT, 40 feet deep, water and water-closet; one or five years, in No. 5 Extra-place; $15 each. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

WATER-FRONT STORES AND LOTS, Delancey-st., East River, together or separate. WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st., or DAVID W. MCLEAN'S ship chandlery, on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS FLOORS TO RENT—TO private families, in the four new and improved buildings south-east corner of 51st-st. and 3d-av.; each floor separate and complete, containing water, gas, bath, range, wash trays, &c., with separate coal vaults and elevator from cellar; can be seen by applying on the premises, No. 1,287 3d-av. For terms, &c., apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 12 2d-av., Bible House.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE of the late Henry A. Heiser, situated on the 5th-av., between 51st and 52d sts., overlooking the Bay, rivers, and the Central Park; house in complete order, together with stables, conservatories, &c.; fine grounds and good garden, well stocked; one of the most desirable residences in the City; can be seen by permit only. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, or NICHOLAS E. CONNOR, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A farm of 400 acres of choice land, with ample wood land, at Lloyd's Neck, in Oyster Bay, twenty-four miles east of New-York; it has two water fronts, and is suitable for vegetables or a stock farm; rent $1,200. Apply to Dr. R. M. DERBY, No. 132 East 46th-st., New-York, or to Mr. BOYD, on the premises.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS EXTRA WIDE house, with dining-room extension, and in perfect order, four-story high stoop brown stone; possession about the 15th of April, 1872. To let, furnished to a private family; location in 22d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; rent, $650 per month, for one, two or three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A SMALL COTtage, pleasantly situated on Hackensack Turnpike and River, 1¼ hours from New-York via Hackensack or Northern Railroad; good barn, out-houses, &c.; also dock and boat-house. Apply to Mrs. HANFELD, No. 567 East Broadway, from 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, near Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence, near the Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, from 9am.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., TO A PRIvate family only, a furnished house with the modern improvements, bath-room, laundry, the owner's absence abroad is the only reason for letting. For particulars apply to GEORGE & SAMUEL BROWN & CO., No. 19 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NO. 9 GREAT JONES-ST.—THE LOT, with the four-story substantially-built house thereon, to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO CHOICE LOTS, fronting on the BOULEVARD, BROADWAY, 10TH AND 12TH AVS. LAWRENCE, MANHATTAN, [illegible] STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction ON TUESDAY, FEB. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Henry P. Spaulding and Cornelius Dubois, Esqs., executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased:

BOULEVARD—Twenty-three lots, east side of Boulevard, between 136th and 138th sts.

BOULEVARD—Sixteen lots, west side of Boulevard, between 136th and 138th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Four lots, north side, 100 feet west of Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Sixty-one lots on 137th-st., between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Twenty-three lots, south side, between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, extending through to 135th-st., 300 feet west of Boulevard.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Ten lots, east side, between 136th and 138th sts.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Fifteen lots on west side of 12th-av., between 137th and 138th sts., extending to bulkhead line.

TENTH-AVENUE—Eleven lots on west side of 10th-av., between 137th and 138th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH STREETS—Nine lots and gores on 138th and 139th sts., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

Eleven lots, with hotel building thereon, bounded by Broadway, Boulevard, Manhattan and Lawrence sts.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots, north side, 250 feet east of 7th-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—Three lots, south side 55th-st., 175 feet east of 8th-av.

The will of the late Daniel Devlin directs that his real estate shall be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, and within five years from the date of his decease. This period will terminate this present month of February, consequently the sale will be PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVEN HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST 12TH-ST., by order of the executrix of GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, deceased. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—The seven three-story high stoop brick houses and lots, situate on the northerly side of East 12th-st., east of 2d-av., and known as Nos. 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 219, 221 East 12th-st. Houses about 20 feet deep.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership of WILLARD, MARTIN & BACH is dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect Feb. 1, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

E. K. WILLARD, HENRY H. MARTIN, JAMES B. BACH, } General Partners.
JAY GOULD, HENRY N. SMITH, } Special Partners.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of lawful business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of WILLARD, MARTIN & CO. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the stock-brokerage business, wholly on commission, including the buying and selling on commission of stocks, bonds, gold and securities, in the City of New-York. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence are as follows: General partners, EDWARD K. WILLARD, HENRY H. MARTIN, JOHN P. SEELY, all of the City of New-York, and THADDEUS W. RIKER, of Stamford, in the State of Connecticut. Special partners, JAY GOULD and HENRY N. SMITH, both of said City of New-York. The amount of capital which said special partners have contributed to the common stock is as follows: Jay Gould, one hundred thousand dollars in cash, and Henry N. Smith, one hundred thousand dollars in cash, making in all two hundred thousand dollars. The partnership is to commence on the first day of February, 1872, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, 1875.

E. K. WILLARD, HENRY H. MARTIN, JOHN P. SEELY, T. W. RIKER, } General Partners.
JAY GOULD, HENRY N. SMITH, } Special Partners.
[Internal revenue stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS R. MINTURN. All claims against the firm will be settled by EDWARD M. BROWN, EDWARD A. SECOMBE.

The undersigned will continue the auction business heretofore carried on by T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., under the firm name of BROWN & SECOMBE, at No. 115 Pearl-st., Hanover-square. EDWARD M. BROWN, EDWARD A. SECOMBE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

THE FIRM OF ARTHUR GILLENDER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ARTHUR GILLENDER, NAPOLEON B. KUKUCK, JOSEPH W. GRAY, JOSEPH L. R. WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

The undersigned will continue the business as manufacturers of FINE-CUT TOBACCO, at No. 116 Liberty-st., under firm name of ARTHUR GILLENDER & CO. ARTHUR GILLENDER, NAPOLEON B. KUKUCK, JOSEPH L. R. WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1872. No. 104 WILLIAM-ST. THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LAWRENCE & COHEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JOHN M. LAWRENCE, SOLOMON L. COHEN.

Referring to the above, the undersigned beg respectfully to inform the trade that their manufactures will be supplied at the above address by "The New-York Consolidated Card Company." LAWRENCE & COHEN, SAMUEL HART & CO., JOHN J. LEVY.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WILLIAM DIACK, PETER BURDEN and EDWARD JOHNSTON, under the firm name and style of WILLIAM DIACK & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated Oct. 1, 1871. WILLIAM DIACK, PETER BURDEN, EDWARD JOHNSTON.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of APGAR & CONNOR, as stock brokers, at No. 10 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872. LOUIS J. APGAR, late of Apgar & Co. EZRA S. CONNOR, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

INSTRUCTION.

WINCHESTER, CONN.—SELECT BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT FOR BOYS.—Special attention to business branches and modern languages; the Principal, graduate of a distinguished Scottish university, has had eminent success in preparing for the best universities; no safer or healthier place; abundant New-York references; twelfth year; for twenty boys. Address PRINCIPAL.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, GOING from 27th-st. and 5th-av. to 40th-st. and 5th-av., a Roman gold EAR-RING with three pendants. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the TIMES Publication Office.

LOST—FROM A CARRIAGE, AT THE Charity Ball, a brown OVERCOAT, labeled C. A. Smith, Boston. $10 reward and no questions asked, on its return to HOWES, TIMES Office.

COAL.

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN Coal.—Stove, $6 50; egg and furnace, $6; nut, $6 50, screened and delivered. Orders by post filled promptly. THOS. STOKES, Corner 33d-st. and 10th-av.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS, FURS AND BONNETS reduced sixty per cent. THIS DAY. Genuine Alaska Furs, Sable and all kinds; Children's Hats and Furs. MINK'S Millinery, No. 667 Broadway, upstairs.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 28 WEST 41ST-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHURCHMAN IS THE LEADING [illegible] weekly in the [illegible] Episcopal Church.

THE CHURCHMAN'S circulation [illegible] equal to that of all the other Church papers combined.

THE CHURCHMAN will be conducted during 1872 with the same vigor and enterprise which have raised it to its present position.

THE CHURCHMAN comprises within its ample pages all that may be needed in a perfect Church paper. Subscription in advance, $3 a year.

M. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 762 Broadway.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.—THE Young Men's Christian Association are pleased to announce that President McCOSH, of Princeton, will lecture on The Civil Service, at Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the Hall.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, Pastor.—Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST. SEATS free. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening sermon on *The Positive in Protestantism*. Strangers cordially invited.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Feb. 4, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach. Morning service at 10¾. Subject—*Jesus Christ, Son of Man and Son of God*. Evening service at 7½. Subject—*The Word of God and the Scriptures*. At evening service all seats are free.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, of the Calvary Baptist Church, will deliver a sermon to young men on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. Dr. MIKELS, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING.

ALL-SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, PROTestant Episcopal, corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Rev. Wm. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., with celebration of the Holy Communion, and at 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach on both occasions.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. JOHN DICKINSON will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and children's church at 3½ P. M. The Rector will preach. No evening service this Sabbath.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, fully furnished, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day SUNDAY. JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 798 6th-av.

BOARD OF MISSIONS P. E. CHURCH, New-York Auxiliary Committee.—A general missionary meeting, the third held under the auspices of the New-York Auxiliary Committee, will be held in St. Thomas' Church, 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING next, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by representatives of the several departments of the mission work of the church, and a collection made in aid of the same.

BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—REV. OSCAR HUGO will preach on SUNDAY MORNING in Brooklyn, Second Presbyterian Church, corner Clinton and Fulton sts. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries; and Bible Rights in this our Bible Land.*

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Downing and Bedford sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES, SUNDAY MORNING service at 10½, communion at 3 P. M. EVENING service commences at 7½. Strangers are cordially invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. W. STRONG, D. D., of Northfield, Minn., at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Feb. 4.

BAPTIST CHURCH, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Rev. ROBERT CAMERON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism in the evening.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE—F. S. BOYD, Sexton and Undertaker. Residence, No. 10 West 37th-st.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards EVERY SABBATH EVENING, viz.:

I. No. 27 Greenwich-st., 7½ o'clock.
V. No. 14 Leonard-st., 7½ o'clock.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 152 Worth-st., 7½ o'clock.
VII. No. 290 Madison-st., 7½ o'clock.
VIII. No. 186 Spring-st., 7½ o'clock.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 7½ o'clock.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 118 Elizabeth-st., 7½ o'clock.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ o'clock.
German services, No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M. No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M. and No. 443 Bowery, 3½ P. M.
GEORGE J. MINGINS, Sup't of Missions.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M., except on the second Sunday in each month, when the afternoon service will be omitted, and the Church will be open in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of City Missions will be held SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 37th-st. Rev. Dr. MURRAY, Rev. W. N. MCVICKER and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS will take part.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, COR. Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. SAMUEL K. LOTHROP, of Boston, will preach SUNDAY, Feb. 4, MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon on SUNDAY EVENING next, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. MORNING Prayer and Holy Communion at 10½ A. M. Evening Prayer at 7½ P. M. The Rector, the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, will officiate.

DISCOURSES OF THINGS PERTAINING TO THIS LIFE.—The fourth sermon of this series will be given by Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, at the Church of Our Saviour, 35th-st., between 6th and 5th avs., SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*A Disappointed Man*. EVENING service as usual.

DEMONS DEFINED.—THE PASTOR OF Mount Zion, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Grand Delusion of Spiritualism as Described in Scripture Prophecy*.

DR. MUHLENBERG WILL REPEAT his lecture on *The Discouragements in Christian Work*, in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. A collection will be made for hospital charity.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICES—BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, under the direction of Rev. HENRY POWERS, will be commenced SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 4. Mr. POWERS will be assisted by Miss SARAH T. SMILEY, Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, Rev. E. L. HUTCHINS, a full choir of over forty voices, Mme. VARIAN-HOFFMAN and others. Seats free! No collection!! Everybody invited!!!

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. Mr. PENDLETON will preach in the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, the fifth in the series on "The Annals of Redeeming Love." In the EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Prof. O. M. Newell, musical director and organist.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points, Rev. J. W. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 1½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. A. F. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Hall corner of [illegible] and 30th-st. Sacrament after MORNING sermon. We have no lotteries. "Christ and salvation," in the grand theme at all times.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES, corner 39th-st. and Park-av.—Preaching by Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½, and Lord's Supper at 3½. Prayer and conference meeting, 7½. Sunday-school, 9 and 3½.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT.—Eve of Washington's birthday, by the Alanson M. E. Sabbath-school, under the direction of Prof. BENJAMIN. Large hall of Cooper Union. Grand chorus, 500 voices. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday School 1½ to 3½, followed by addresses and singing. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 7½ to 9½; day school, 9.30 o'clock; sewing-school SATURDAY, 9 A. M.

HARLEM—UNITY CHAPEL, 125TH-ST. and 4th-av., Rev. WILLIAM T. CLARKE will preach SUNDAY MORNING at the usual hour, and in the EVENING will give a lecture on religion at First and at Second Hand. Service begins at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

HARLEM—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT will preach MORNING and EVENING, Feb. 4, at the new Hall, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A special invitation for all.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st., corner 2d-av., Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—"The Brooklyn General Prayer-meeting Association," under the leadership of G. W. PRICE, late of the Halsted Praying Band, will take charge of the services at this Church SABBATH MORNING at 10½, in the afternoon at 3 and in the evening at 7½. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Seats free.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, COR-ner of Christopher and Bedford sts.—Rev. JOHN [illegible], Pastor, will preach in the morning at 10½ A. M. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Congregational singing meeting at the close of the evening service. Strangers welcome. Seats free. All are invited.

NEW-YORK CITY CHURCH EXTENSION PRAYING BAND.—Rev. C. H. APPLEGATE [illegible] will hold services at Hope Chapel, Mott-st., near Spring, SUNDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M. and 7½ EVENING.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. STREET. Sermon to the young, by Rev. Dr. AIKMAN, at 7½ o'clock.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. H. FELIX, of Kentucky, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. D. A. GOODSELL, PASTOR of Grand-street Methodist Church, between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*A Regenerated Heart, Its Evidences and Consequences*. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the ninth of a series of *The Bible in Our Public Schools*. Seats free. Christians' Association free meeting, 4 P. M.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will deliver the seventh of a series of discourses on "The Last Things." Subject—*Heaven, and What We Know of It*.

REV. W. A. SNIVELY, D. D., WILL lecture SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., before the Night College for Christian Workers. Services begin at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*How to Get On in Christian Work*.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY. MORNING subject—*Value of the Atonement*. EVENING subject—*Religious Misery*.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for Evening—*Passover*. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. F. BROWN, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in Cornell Memorial M. E. Church, 76th-st., near 2d-av., at 10½ A. M., and hold a revival prayer-meeting, assisted by a delegation of young men from Allen-street M. E. Church, at 3½ and 7 P. M.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Bible-class in the lecture room at 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2.

REV. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF TRINITY CHURCH, will preach at Trinity Chapel, SUNDAY, Feb. 4, at 7½ P. M. Lecture fourth of the course—*The Discipline of Domestic Life*.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder GEO. BROWN, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*Prophecy on the Time of the Second Advent*, illustrated by a chart. All are cordially invited to hear and compare.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, by Rev. J. B. MERRION, Presiding Elder, and evening by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. WILLIS—a special sermon. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M. Seats free.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by Rev. [illegible] and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. E. KETCHAM, of the New-York Conference. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. and 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY MORNING Prayer at 7½; Holy Communion at 9. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. G. W. FERGUSON at 2½ P. M. The sermon of the latter will be interpreted for deaf mutes.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—SUNDAY, Feb. 4, morning prayer at 9 o'clock. Litany sermon and holy communion at 10½ o'clock. Children's service and catechism at 3½. Public missionary meeting at 7½.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Service on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. OSGOOD will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services 10½ and 7½. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av. Seats free. Preaching SUNDAY, Feb. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs.—Service on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS, Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st.—Lectures by Dr. R. T. HALLECK at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Services every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—R. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

THE NIGHT COLLEGE FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS OF THE HOUSE OF THE EVANGELISTS, (Organized November, 1869.)—All lectures will be delivered in the College building, 43d-st., between Madison-av. and the Grand Central Depot.

FEBRUARY, 1872.—LECTURES FOR THE MONTH.—Rev. W. I. Buddington, D. D., Rev. T. M. Peters, D. D., Rev. T. S. Hastings, D. D., Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., Rev. George J. Mingins, Rev. W. Ormiston, D. D., Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., Anson D. F. Randolph, Esq., Prof. W. H. Thomson, M. D.

LECTURES FOR NEXT WEEK.—SUNDAY, Feb. 4, inst., second lecture in the course on "Christian Work in Cities" by the Rev. W. I. BUDDINGTON, D. D. of Brooklyn. Subject, *How to get on in Christian Work*. To be delivered in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., at 7½ o'clock P. M. TUESDAY, 6th inst., *Service of Song—How to Start and to Conduct One*, by the Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D. THURSDAY, 8th inst., *How to Teach Little People at Home and in Sunday-school*, by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D. D., Editor of the *Sunday-School Journal*. SATURDAY, 10th inst., *The Gospel Among the Masses and its Effects*, by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Mission. Lectures will begin at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. The attendance of all Christian workers is invited. Course tickets for the Lectures of the Session may be had, without charge, by any Christian worker, on application at City Mission, No. 30 Bible House; Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st.; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 2 Bible House; Methodist Episcopal Bookstore, Broadway and 11th-st.; or at the College Building on the evening of lecture.

THE CHURCH AS SHE IS AND AS SHE SHOULD BE.—Preaching on this subject at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, Feb. 4, at 7½ P. M.

UNITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. JEREMIAH E. WILLIAMS, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in this church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., near 7th-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING by Rev. SAML. CARLISLE. Young people's meeting in lecture-room at 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—Conversational Bible-class every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, from 5 to 6 o'clock, conducted by Prof. W. H. THOMSON, M. D. Young men are cordially invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—SUNDAY, Feb. 4, morning prayer, sermon and holy communion at 10½ A. M. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will be held a service commemorative of the late Rev. James Murray, with sermon by Bishop SOUTHGATE.

AUCTION SALES.

IN THE MATTER OF ADOLPH STRONN and BERNHARD SPIEGEL, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 18th day of January, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 213 8th-av., and No. 221 8th-av., by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at 11 A. M. on the 30th of January, 1872, the personal property of the bankrupts, consisting of a stock of boots and shoes, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

New-York, Jan. 18, 1872.

The above sale is adjourned to Feb. 1, 1872, same hour and place. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

The above sale is adjourned to Feb. 7, 1872, at the same hour and place. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

Feb. 1, 1872.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMBE.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 3, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:

40 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, ex St. Dustin.
2,100 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
[illegible] boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
[illegible] boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
[illegible] boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Balance cargo Anglia and ready for examination on Pier No. 13 North River.
45 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, ex Wyoming.
At 12 o'clock, within their store:
2,500 half cases from St. Michael's Oranges.
Cargo schooner [illegible], and ready for examination on Pier No. 20 East River.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1872, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Corporation Yard, foot of Gansevoort-st., North River, a quantity of flagging, iron, second-hand carts and wagons; and upon the conclusion of the sale, similar articles will be sold at the Corporation Yard, foot of Rivington-st., East River. By order of GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS on board the steamer China, from Liverpool, held on the 1st of February, 1872, after appropriate addresses, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That after an unusually prosperous Winter voyage, in the face of head winds and heavy seas, we offer our hearty thanks to the kind Providence that has protected us from dangers seen and unseen, and brought us in health and safety to our destined haven.

2. That we tender to Capt. MACAULEY, an expression of our high appreciation of his vigilance and skill, his courtesy to his passengers, and his mode of modesty and quietness, and we also take pleasure in expressing our general satisfaction and gratification with the officers, attendance and liberal provisions of the good steamer China.

STEAMSHIP CHINA, 1st February, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

At Ninety (90) and Accrued Interest,

$920,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.

Bonds $1,000 each coupons, January and July, principal and interest payable in New-York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company own the majority of the capital stock of $4,000,000 of this Company, and the completion in October last of the branch of sixteen miles from Dresden to Zanesville, Ohio, has afforded a direct connection for the valuable local traffic of this section of the State with the system of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in addition thereto, makes a line to Cincinnati as favorable in character as any existing line.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a good investment, being issued at the rate of only $10,000 per mile, on a completed road, or only about one-third of its cost.

E. W. CLARK & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., NEW-YORK.

In view of the small amount per mile of the first mortgage upon the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, and the fact that the present business of the line, without Eastern connection, has been more than sufficient to meet the interest upon its indebtedness, I regard the bonds of this Company as a perfectly safe security. J. EDGAR THOMSON.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS,

OF GREENE COUNTY,

State of Missouri.

The situation of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $8,712,975, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this them to the public at 90 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying exgreen charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad), at 85 and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 97½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 95½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received in deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
No. 45 WALL-ST.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and the East Indies, on the Queen's Bank of British North America, the Union Bank of London, and the Royal Bank of Scotland, all of the world.

Domestic and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Gold, Treasury Notes, Domestic Drafts, on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other financial business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH. MCKINLAY, } Agents.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the Directors have signed the following resolution, viz.: "Resolved, that the undersigned, as Directors of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company, do hereby give notice that the privilege granted to the stockholders of said Company, by the 3d section of the act of Assembly, approved March 11, 1869, of subscribing to the capital stock of said Company, at the rate of $50 per share, will be withdrawn from the stockholders of said Company, unless they shall avail themselves of said privilege within ninety days from date hereof.

Blank forms of subscription will be furnished on application at the office of either of the Trustees.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH A. TAY,
No. 52 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Chicago.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1872.

GERMAN SECURITY AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 128 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING FOR DELIVERY OF BONDS will be held at the office, on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1872, from 10 to 1 P. M.

W. F. COZZENS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

LIMITED TO $25,000 PER MILE ON PENIENS ROAD.

The rapid progress toward completion of the great Trunk Line from New-York to the West and to Canada, caution us to refer to investors as PAST AND INTERESTED a further list of some of these favorite securities.

Upward of 240 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, of which nearly $2,000,000 have been furnished by subscription in the stock at par. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $20,000 per mile, which is less than one-third of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will realize 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY..... $76,058,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED) ONLY..... 2,635,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

A LARGE VARIETY OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST. A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

We offer these BONDS at 70 and accrued interest. They are secured by VALUABLE LAND GRANTS, and are the ONLY GENUINE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS issued by the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. Any others offered are SECOND to these.

S. EDDY & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 1 Park place.

ALL TAXES PAID.

We think very highly of, and recommend to all classes of investors,

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July in New-York. Road finished and running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; mortgage positively limited to one million dollars; road already earning enough to pay the interest and sinking fund.

For sale at 95 and interest, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 52 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

NEWARK CITY 7S,

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 48 DEVONSHIRE-ST.,
BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, THURSDAY, 15th February, 1872, for the sale of twenty thousand dollars of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of Nov. 1, 1870. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, at 12 M., on the 16th February, and the accepted bids declared.

THOS. NICKERSON,
GEO. C. LORD,
C. W. PEABODY, } Trustees.

WANTED,

SOUTHERN RAILROAD AND CITY BONDS.

We make of these securities a SPECIALTY, and parties desiring to sell would do well to obtain our quotations before disposing of them.

ARANTS & YOUNG,
NO. 7 NEW-ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 4th-av., corner of 42d-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872, from 11 to 1 P. M.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

REPRESENTATION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY SUFFERING DEFAULT IN ITS SINKING FUND.—Notice is hereby given that sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, exclusive of the sum of $2,000 per mile, or one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) dollars, the amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, exclusive of mortgages on the Western Division, is now two hundred ($200,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, exclusive of mortgages on the Western Division, is now two hundred ($200,000) dollars. Representations of the bonds will be received and presented for payment, if any, and the balance will be paid pro rata. The bonds offered are of the value of $20 per share. The

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowling-Green, the Third-Avenue and the Market Banks.

How "Bank" Smith's Institution was Mismanaged—The Financial Statement of the Third-Avenue Bank Officials—Scenes at the Market Bank.

THE BOWLING-GREEN BANK.

"Bank" Smith's Statement Contradicted in Every Particular—Glaring Frauds—Thousands of Dollars Loaned to Fictitious Persons.

The long-expected manifesto from Mr. "Hank" Smith, President of the collapsed Bowling-green Savings Bank, appeared in the morning journals yesterday. In this Mr. Smith attempts to refute the serious charges brought against him by the Investigating Committee of the depositors of the Bowling-green Bank which appeared in these columns on the [illegible] of January. The first statement Mr. Smith makes is, that since the suspension of the bank he has had no doubt that the depositors would ultimately be paid in full. To this the Investigating Committee have not one word to say, only earnestly hoping that such may prove to be the case. Mr. Smith next says that since February, 1869, he has had little or nothing to do with the affairs of the bank, a fact which was known to the trustees and a large number of the depositors. In answer to this the following fact is submitted: Mr. Fox, then a trustee of the bank, in July, 1871, previous to his departure for Europe, called at the bank upon Mr. Smith and Mr. Roche, in their official capacities, to inquire into the then condition of the bank. Mr. Smith informed Mr. Fox that the bank was in a most flourishing state, and that he had $70,000 of the funds of the bank lying idle for want of a good investment. To show that Mr. Smith was presumed to be interested in the affairs of the bank at a more recent date the following letter is submitted, which speaks for itself:

New-York, Jan. 31, 1872.

Messrs. E. E. Stimes, Henry Smith and Walter Roche:

Please pay to the Tenth National the interest on your loan of Nov. 14:

For $20,000, interest to Dec. 31	$[illegible]
For $20,000, interest to Jan. 31	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Respectfully yours,

G. ACKERMAN, Acting Cashier.

Mr. Smith next presents a statement of the present financial condition of the bank, which concludes with the remarkable announcement that the deficiency amounts only to $17,773 [illegible]. In answer to this the depositors have obtained a copy of the statement of the bank of 22d of July, 1871, sworn to by Henry Smith as President, and Walter Roche as acting Secretary. In this statement they found the following stocks, upon which money was declared to have been loaned, entered as part of the property of the bank, which they affirm did not then exist in the bank, and not one dollar of which, from the closest investigation, has been discovered since the suspension of the bank:

	Par value.	Amounts loaned thereon.
United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862	$80,000	$50,000
United States 10-40 bonds	45,000	40,000
Street Improvement Bonds of the City of New-York	20,000	20,000
Water Stock of New-York	20,000	15,000
Central Park Improvement bonds	40,000	35,000
Tennessee State bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama State bonds	25,000	20,000
Western Pacific Railroad Gold bonds	5,000	3,700
Union Pacific Railroad Gold bonds	5,000	4,700
New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's Certificates	10,000	9,000
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad bonds	10,000	9,000
National Bank, Newbern, N. C.	5,100	5,500
Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company	20,000	12,000
Tenth National Bank, New-York	12,500	10,000
Bushwick-avenue Railroad stock	5,000	5,000
Fairfield County Assurance Company	7,000	5,000
Avenue C Railroad Company's bonds	75,000	60,000
Rondout and Oswego Railroad bonds	15,000	7,[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]

In addition to these large figures, the statement contains the entry of $40,000 worth of railroad stock, upon which $23,000 was loaned, which stock, upon investigation, proves to have amounted to $[illegible] only. So that, in all, it is clear that the immense sum of $[illegible] was loaned by Mr. "Hank" Smith and his confreres without a particle of security of any kind being given. Mr. Smith does not attempt to explain this little discrepancy, but the Committee of Depositors, after a careful search, have discovered the following names of personal friends of Smith, Roche and Selmes, who were allowed to "borrow" $94,185 91. This list may explain part of the discrepancy, and with that purpose, and guaranteeing its correctness, the Committee submit it to the public:

Church, F. B. Fisher—Smith	$[illegible]
Kingsley—Smith	1,000 00
Colber—Roche	15,570 [illegible]
Flynn—Smith	2,[illegible]
Walbridge—Smith	1,500 00
Muir—$425 [illegible] Roche	1,700 00
Dolgan—Roche	1,742 [illegible]
Millman—Smith	1,0[illegible]
A. P. B. Stewart—Smith	[illegible]
Welton—Smith	[illegible]
Avenue C Railroad Company—Roche	30,000 00
[illegible]—Smith	[illegible]
Stoddart—Smith	[illegible]
Hannegan—Smith	[illegible]
Jos. F. McGovern—Roche	[illegible]
De Long—Roche	1,[illegible]
Hofman—Smith	1,[illegible]
Logan—Roche	500 00
Capel—Selmes	2,[illegible]
Total	$94,185 91
Interest	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

In addition to this sum of $[illegible] comes the most startling fact of all, which is, that the sum of $69,022 97 was lent to the following persons:

John Hall	$[illegible]
John E. Hall	[illegible]
A. T. [illegible]	[illegible]
B. C. Harvey	10,000 00
J. S. Harrison	15,000 00
Total	$69,022 97

After the most careful scrutiny, the Committee emphatically declare that these are purely fictitious names, and they unhesitatingly affirm that these fictitious loans were part of the transactions of the President, the statement of Smith to the contrary notwithstanding.

The next point to which it is thought necessary to draw attention is the item of real estate which Mr. Smith, in his statement, values at $92,000, "low figure." The Investigation Committee have been at work on this item, and found that the original value of this real estate was fixed at $169,350. A mortgage of $[illegible] was obtained upon this property shortly after its purchase, and again the day previous to the collapse of the bank another mortgage of $30,000 was obtained by Roche, the Secretary, which leaves the present actual value of this property at $[illegible], or $[illegible] less than the "low figure" at which it is estimated by Mr. Smith.

As a further addition to the liabilities of the bank, the Guardian Savings Bank present a claim of $[illegible], which will have to be deducted from the assets. Among the startling items of positive fraud discovered by the Investigating Committee, $21,000 has been traced to Walter Roche, which they can prove to have been appropriated by him for his own particular use and benefit.

Another item, which, in comparison with the rest, is a mere trifle, is that of the safe and fixtures, valued at $5,000. This item being included in the assets, it might be presumed that the safe and fixtures had been paid for. Such, however, does not appear to be the case, as two days ago a bill of $4,000 was received from the notorious McBride Davidson for this identical safe.

These are the principal results of the labors of the Depositors' Investigating Committee, who desire at the same time, as an illustration of the character of the officials of the bank, to say that when it became known that the Guardian Bank intended paying its depositors in full, Mr. Walter Roche and others hunted up the depositors of that institution, and, by false representations, bought up their claims to the amount of several thousand dollars, and cleared from forty-five to sixty per cent. by the transaction.

A meeting of the depositors of the Bowling-green Bank will be held on Monday, the 5th of February, when the sense of the meeting will be taken on the question whether "Hank" Smith, Roche and others shall not be criminally prosecuted for having appropriated the funds of the depositors of the Bowling-green Savings Bank.

The Third-Avenue Bank—The Statement at Last—Surplus, $11,385 [illegible]—Assets, $3,[illegible],310 44.

The long-expected statement of the Third-avenue Savings Bank is published this morning. The statement is a very full and complete one, and may have the effect of restoring confidence in the public mind. The amount of stocks possessed by this Bank is $1,[illegible], the majority of which are New-York State and City bonds, Brooklyn and Jersey bonds. The "notes" doubtful bonds, about which so much has been said in certain morning journals, prove to be [illegible] worth of Georgia, Louisiana, and Alabama. All these are old bonds, which Mr. Lyon the President declares can be sold today at a premium. The amount of real estate is unusually large, and speaks for itself. The Tarrytown property, which has also been the subject of much unfavorable comment, has already been sold upon excellent terms. The surplus is very small, being only $11,385 [illegible], in view of which the trustees, at a meeting held last night, have expressed a willingness to increase it by contributing the sum of $[illegible].

STATEMENT.

Saturday Jan. 1, 1872.

Bonds and mortgages	$[illegible]
Stock investments as annexed	1,[illegible]
Loaned on Government	[illegible]
Real estate—Banking-house, Seventy-second-st., lot on Third-avenue and one lot on Twenty-ninth-street	185,000 00
Lot and building on Twenty-sixth-street adjoining	30,000 00
Real estate, Tarrytown, one hundred and fifteen acres	172,500 00
Real estate, Fifth-avenue—Three houses and lots opposite Central Park	225,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	14,[illegible]
Cash on deposit in banks	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Interest and rents due and uncollected	83,[illegible]
Total	$3,[illegible],310 44
Amount due depositors	$3,[illegible]
Interest credited Jan. 1, 1872	[illegible]
Surplus	$11,385 [illegible]

List of stocks owned by Third-avenue Savings Bank, as per statement Jan. 1, 1872, at par value:

New-York City Bonds, 7 per cent	$[illegible]
Kansas State Bonds, 7 per cent	400,000
Brooklyn City Bonds, 7 per cent	[illegible]
Dry Dock and East Broadway and Battery Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	100,000
Louisiana State Bonds, 6 per cent	100,000
Alabama State Bonds, 8 per cent	70,000
Hudson County, N. J., Bonds, 7 per cent	50,000
Town of Yonkers, N. Y., Bonds, 7 per cent	50,000
Georgia State Bonds, 7 per cent	50,000
Jersey City, of New-Jersey, Bonds, 6 per cent	48,000
Jersey City, of New-Jersey, Bonds, 7 per cent	16,000
United States Oregon War Loan Bonds, 6 per cent	3,600
Hoboken City Bonds, 7 per cent	2,500
Virginia State Bonds, 6 per cent	2,500
New-York State Bonds, 7 per cent	1,000
Total	$1,[illegible]

The run yesterday was the smallest since the 2d of January. The amount withdrawn by depositors during the day was $24,000, making in all just $3,000,000 withdrawn during the entire run. The balance remaining to depositors now is $2,951,325 17.

The Market Savings Bank—The Present Condition of Affairs—Affecting Incidents—The Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

Affairs at the Market Bank presented no change yesterday. The doors were again thrown open, and a large number of depositors availed themselves of the opportunity to enter and gaze at the place where their money had been put for safe (?) keeping. The petition praying for a stay in the bankruptcy proceeding received a large number of signatures during the day, up to 3 P. M. 400 in all, depositors having signed it. Mr. Worth, the receiver, was present during the whole day, and his time was almost entirely occupied in conversing with the luckless depositors, who vainly endeavored to obtain a few crumbs of comfort from him. He was agreeably surprised to find two call-loans to the extent of $3,000 which he had looked upon as irretrievably bad, promptly paid yesterday morning. He had called in all the other loans, and was converting the few good securities of the bank as rapidly as possible. In conversation with a Times reporter, Mr. Dennis frankly stated that in the close investigation which he made of the condition of the bank, he could not honestly say he had found $1 that had been lost by accident, by unfortunate investment or any commercial reason that might affect ordinary business; every cent of the large deficit due to the depositors, he firmly believed to have been squandered, stolen or misappropriated.

Every day since the collapse of this bank painful and sometimes heartrending scenes were to be observed among the victimized depositors, but yesterday two incidents occurred of a very touching nature, which may be fairly taken as a sample of what is daily taking place. One old woman who described herself as a laundress, and bore the appearance of an honest and hard-working woman, inquired anxiously when she would be likely to obtain any portion of her money, as she was in sore need of it. Mr. Worth asked the amount of her deposit, to which she replied, "Twelve hundred dollars." He expressed surprise at a person of her appearance being possessed of such a sum, when the poor old woman, bursting into tears, exclaimed: "I've worked for that money for more than ten years, and now I am in want."

The other case was that of a well-dressed and exceedingly gentlemanly old man, who bore traces of recent suffering in his face, and in a broken and almost inarticulate voice said: "Mr. Worth, I am a lawyer, my name is ——, and I have $4,000 deposited in your bank." Mr. Worth expressed his regret both at the circumstance and his inability to assist the gentleman, at the same time expressing a hope that the loss of such a sum would not affect one apparently so well off as he appeared to be. "It is all I have in the world," said the old man. "I have a young sick daughter at home who is entirely dependent upon me for the comforts and necessities of life, which up to the present I have been able to provide for her. On last Wednesday I told her as gently as I could of my utter ruin, and—and—yesterday afternoon I took her to a lunatic asylum." Here the poor old man could maintain his firmness no longer; the tears he endeavored to repress came streaming down his face, and almost blinded with them, he rushed out of the bank into the street and mingled with the crowd. Mr. Worth expressed himself as heart-sickened with such scenes; the more so as he was able to afford so little satisfaction to the sufferers.

The Times reporter called upon Mr. F. Dowley, the Chairman of the Depositors' Investigating Committee. Mr. Dowley, who is a lawyer, expresses his belief that the bankruptcy proceedings which are to be brought up today will be suspended. The number of signatures to the petition necessary to cause a stay in the proceedings is two-thirds of the depositors. This number there is no chance of obtaining, but Mr. Dowley thinks that, in view of the criminal mismanagement and glaring frauds discovered in the conduct of the bank, Judge Blatchford will not deny the petition. A very important meeting of the depositors will be held on Monday, at 2 o'clock, in the First District Court.

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.

His Letter Founding the New Fellowship for Harvard College.

The Boston Advertiser publishes the following letter from Hon. George Bancroft, proposing to found a traveling fellowship at Harvard College, and explaining his reasons for making the gift. This is the first foundation of the kind established in an American college, although such things are common enough abroad, and President Eliot, in his report to the Board of Overseers, says, "the Corporation are as much obliged to Mr. Bancroft for his suggestive and tempting example as for his actual gift."

American Legation, Berlin, July 4, 1871.

Sir: It has long been my wish to raise a memorial to one of your predecessors, John Thornton Kirkland, and to requite benefits received through him. During a long life, in which I have had the opportunity of seeing many men, in divers lands, famed for mind and accomplishments, I have seen few who were his equals, and no one who knew better than he how to deal with his fellow-men. His manners were marked by dignity and benignity; they invited confidence and repelled familiarity. A scholar and a man of the world, he was honored and beloved in every circle in Boston and by all classes in the college. With severe reproofs of misconduct he mingled so much humaneness and so easy and natural appeals to the better elements of character in those whom he was obliged to censure, that his reproof acted like a benediction, and they who received it left his presence abashed, penitent, grateful and attached. To those who showed aptness for literary pursuits he was an unfailing friend, treating them with paternal regard while under his care, and watching their career in life with never-ceasing interest. There was not in his nature a trace of anything that was mean or narrow. He was always and everywhere devoid of envy or discontent or repining, and was throughout large and liberal and generous and genial in thought and life. All who knew him well regretted that he did not write more for the public, for it seemed to them that no one in America, of his day, understood English so well, and that no one had, like him, the intuitive knowledge of human passions and character. He was suited to any high public office, was ever the honored companion of statesmen, and fit to be the peer of the best of them; but he was satisfied with bringing the university over which he presided into a condition more worthy of the arts and sciences which it undertook to teach, and of the affection and benevolence of the community with which it had grown up and prospered. He opened the ways through which it had passed onward to its present eminent condition, and his noble influence still survives to assist you, Sir, in bringing the time-honored Harvard still nearer to the excellence which the present age hopes for and expects.

A little more than fifty-three years ago, Edward Everett, then Eliot professor of Greek literature, in one his letters to President Kirkland, developed the idea that it would be well to send some young graduate of Harvard to study for a while at a German university, with a view to his being called to a place on the college board. The President approved the suggestion, and his choice for this traveling scholarship fell upon me. Accordingly, in the early Summer of 1818, being then in my eighteenth year, I proceeded to Göttingen. After remaining more than three years in Europe, I returned to Cambridge, where I held the office of tutor for one year. There being no opening for a permanent connection with the university, I devoted a few years to an attempt to introduce among us some parts of the German system of education, so as to divide more exactly preliminary studies from the higher scientific courses, and thus facilitate the transformation of our colleges into universities, after the plan every where adopted in Germany. But it is not easy to change an organization that has its roots in the habits of the country, and the experiment could not succeed, for it was impossible to introduce the German usage which permits students to pass freely from a private place of instruction to a public one, and receive the exaction of payments for instruction already received.

I then applied through the late Judge Charles Jackson, a member of the corporation and a friend of mine, for leave to read lectures on history in the university. At Göttingen or at Berlin I had the right, after a few preliminary formalities, to deliver such a course. It was the only time in my life that I applied for an office for myself at a permission that I desired. My request was declined by my own alma mater, so that I had not the opportunity of manifesting my affection for her by personal services, and my life has had, in consequence, unexpected variety and independence. But wherever my lot has been thrown, I have always preserved in freshness and strength the love which I bore to Harvard College in my youth; and now, in my old age, I still gladly seek an opportunity of proving that attachment.

I wish, therefore, to found a scholarship on the idea of President Kirkland, that the incumbent should have leave to repair to a foreign country for instruction. Merit must be the condition of the election to the scholarship; no one is to be elected who has not shown uncommon ability and uncommon disposition to learn. Of course the choice should fall on some one who needs the subsidy.

You, Sir, as the successor of Dr. Kirkland, may know the funds out of which came the modest but sufficient stipend which I received; and if so, I leave it to you and the corporation to impose any limitations that you think right. Otherwise, residence at the university, but not for more than three years, may be required. But the residence should have reference to any of the schools of divinity, law, or medicine, or of mines, or of science, or of any other school that is or may be founded, not less than to the classes of the undergraduates. I think, in an exceptional case, there should be authority to name the scholar from any place, without any previous residence at Cambridge; and, if you and the corporation approve, I wish it to be so established.

The scholarship should be held by no one for more than three years, and during that time should be renewed from year to year; but only on evidence that the scholar is fulfilling the purpose of the endowment. I leave to you and to the corporation to circumscribe, if, from the considerations already referred to, you think best, the objects of study to which the incumbent should devote himself. But, for my own part, I am willing the scholarship should be given to any young person likely to distinguish himself in either of the learned professions, or in any branch of science, or in architecture, sculpture, painting, music or letters.

To constitute the necessary fund, I propose to devote the sum of $10,000, to be safely invested, the income to be given to the scholar. Having never accepted any inheritance, and having never engaged in any lucrative pursuit, I cannot at once pay into the treasury of the university the whole sum, of which I yet hope to make and complete the payment during my life. But as life is always uncertain, and the life of an old man so surely near its close, I wish you, without delay, to have drawn a paper for me to sign that shall bind myself to pay annually at least $2,000 a year, until the whole sum of $10,000 shall be discharged; and in case of my death before the payments are completed, to bind my executors to pay the balance that may remain due, within one year after my decease. The interest that will accrue on instalments that may be paid from time to time is not to be reckoned in discharge of any part of the principal, but is to be added to the principal, and will in so far enlarge the fund. I wish the scholarship to bear the name of John Thornton Kirkland.

Pray consult the corporation; and if you will then send for my signature the paper that will bind me and my executors to what I have set forth, it will be promptly executed and returned to you.

One word more. The incumbents of the scholarship may, perhaps, be afterward drawn into the corps of Professors at the University; should they render no such service, and should they be prospered in life, I wish each of them so prospered to be reminded, and, excepting always those permanently connected with the University as instructors, and those whose moderate wants press upon their means, I thus in advance charge them to imitate my example in rendering aid, through Harvard College, to the cause of arts and letters, of science and learning.

I remain, Sir, yours sincerely,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

President Eliot, President of Harvard College.

Jersey City Charter Amendments.

A Committee of citizens of Jersey City has for some time been engaged in revising the city charter, and has prepared a number of important amendments for presentation to the Legislature. These provide for a bureau of surveying to be run at an expense of not more than $50,000 a year, to do the work of the present surveyors, whose charges against the city since the consolidation have amounted to some hundreds of thousands of dollars; they do away with the clause making the Mayor ex-officio member of the several Boards; the Police Commissioners instead of the Board of Aldermen are to have the power to license all dram-shops; the amount of expenditure in any one year is not to be greater than two per cent. on the assessed valuation of property for 1871. The most important of these amendments relates to the Board of Finance, which it is proposed to free entirely from any connection with or control by any of the other Boards.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Capt. Macaulay, of the steamer *China*, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. H. L. Robinson, of Binghampton, and Judge G. H. Kyle, of Baltimore, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressman H. C. Smith, of Vermont, is at the Brevoort House.

The Working Men's Union met last evening, and discussed the Coopers' Strike.

Prof. J. W. Ward, of Winsted, Conn., and J. E. Scripps, of the Detroit *Tribune*, are at Easle's Hotel.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Thomas McCormack was committed, on a charge of picking pockets.

An annual meeting of the Association for the improved instruction of deaf mutes will be held at the institution on Monday evening.

The Fay contested will case was summed up yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings by the counsel respectively engaged in the case.

The course of free lectures for 1872 will be continued at the Cooper Institute this evening. Subject—"The Physiology of Free Nations," by Elihu Burritt.

Hon. Alex. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, Hon. W. S. Gurnee, of New-York, and Capt. R. C. Churchill, of West Point, are at the Hoffman House.

Charles E. Loomis was committed, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with embezzling $1, the property of Rouse, Bell & Co., of Grand-street.

At the chess-rooms of the Café Europa, a chess tournament will be commenced today under the auspices of the Down-town Chess Club, in which several leading chess-players are to participate.

At Jefferson Market, yesterday, James Mason, alias Rusher, was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of firing a pistol at Edward Barnes, on the 30th ult., at No. 47 West Twenty-seventh-street.

Judge E. W. Williams, of Iowa, Judge A. M. Osborne, of Catskill, Judge L. R. Underwood, of Arkansas, Gen. J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo, and Hon. Ezra Willard, of Omaha, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Society of the Good Shepherd of the Parish of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-fifth-street, celebrated their first anniversary last evening. Rev. Mr. Brown, the Pastor, addressed the Society on "Parochial Work."

The Dramatic Section of the New-York Turn Hall opened last night before a large audience. A prologue was spoken by Turner F. Heinz, and a five act drama by Heinrich Laube, entitled "The Karlsschueler," was enacted.

At Jefferson Market, yesterday, Justice Fowler brought the Spiritualistic case to an end by dismissing the charge against Thomas F. Sprout. He considered the charge of conspiracy between Fuller and Gordon fully established.

The gas-consumers of the west-side have formed a permanent organization to initiate measures to correct the abuses of the gas monopolies. The consumers will hold a meeting on Monday evening at Radcliff's Hall, No. 490 Eighth-avenue.

As the Staten Island ferry-boat Pomona was entering her slip at foot of Dey-street, yesterday morning, she was run into by the New-Jersey ferry-boat Central. The ladies' cabin was badly damaged, and the boat received other injuries. No one was hurt.

The German Veteran Association of the Fifteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery, last night elected the following officers: President, John Kaufmann; Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. Louis Eiche; Treasurer, Gustav Linke; Financial Secretary, Chas. Gambach.

The New-York Elevated Railroad Company are circulating a petition to the Legislature among the passengers on the road, setting forth that the trains have been regular, rapid and safe, and, therefore, praying that the road may be continued as a public convenience.

Mr. Hiram Hitchcock will, on Monday evening next, present a paper on recent explorations and discoveries in the Island of Cyprus, to the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, at a meeting to be held in the hall of the Geographical Society, in Cooper Institute.

At the French Theatre, on Wednesday evening, Mlle. Aimee, it is charged, slapped Mlle. Marguerite Tessier on the face. The latter procured a summons against Mlle. Aimee, who attended at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, but the complainant not having appeared, the case was dismissed.

Yesterday being the feast of the Purification of the Virgin, the services in the Protestant Episcopal churches of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-fifth-street, were attended by a large congregation, and the new altar, which was consecrated by the bishop a short time since, was used for the first time.

Francis Brownell, of No. 188 East Twenty-sixth-street, was arrested yesterday by Officers Kavanagh and Tunnicliff of the Twenty-first Precinct, who found in his possession the watch stolen from Mr. J. B. Dillaway, of Lynn, Mass., while in an Express train at Twenty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, on Thursday.

In the case of John P. Hayden, who was charged before Commissioner Betts with fraudulently concealing a portion of his assets from his creditors, Mr. Redfield, counsel for the accused, testified yesterday that he had advised Hayden to make the deposition of his property complained of, under a misapprehension of the actual condition of his affairs.

At the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, last evening, Mr. J. K. Fisher read a paper advocating the use of steam-engines on street tramways. Dr. Vander Weyde announced the successful manufacture of artificial musk, indistinguishable from the original even by the aid of the microscope; also the artificial formation of mellitic acid and analine in the laboratory.

The Imperial Japanese Embassy started, yesterday, from Sacramento, and will proceed to Washington direct. They will make no stay at Utah, or any other place along the line of their travel. At Washington Mr. Soogwoora, a Japanese gentleman now residing in New-York, will join the Embassy. He completed his studies in this country, and was about to return, via Europe, when he received a telegram from the authorities to come back to America and join the Imperial Embassy.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company held at their office yesterday, the following officers were elected: John Duff, President; W. H. Guion, Vice-President; E. D. L. Sweet, Executive Manager; Geo. Bliss, Treasurer; Alfred Nelson, Secretary. Executive Committee, Sidney Dillon, John H. Mortimer, C. S. Bushnell, L. P. Morton, W. D. Snow, Judge Emott, Oliver Ames. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. A. F. Willmarth, the outgoing President.

LONG ISLAND.

The ice crop on the island this year has been very bountiful.

The residents of Genola will build a new school-house, and have voted to purchase a site.

The Newtown Reform Committee of 1871 have called for an assessment of five per cent. on the amount of last year's tax as paid by its members.

The directors of the new horse-railroad, between Hunter's Point and Astoria, will begin laying the rails on Hamilton-street, 200 feet east of Vernon-avenue, Sept. 1.

Surrogate John R. Reid, of Suffolk County, has sustained the will of Sarah V. Hewlett, of Cold Spring, which was contested on account of incompetency the past two months.

An act has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Oakley, to enable well-known citizens of Jamaica, including Mr. Degrauw, to build a horse-railroad from Winfield to Long Island City.

One hundred and fifty of the prominent citizens of Riverhead have petitioned the Legislature to expend $5,000 to complete the work of dredging Peconic River, commenced by the General Government.

On Thursday, the Committee elected to establish the dividing line between the two towns to be formed by the division of Huntington, completed their labor and forwarded the draft for an act to Albany.

John Haze, a seaman, was brought before Recorder Pearsall, Astoria, on Thursday, charged with obtaining various articles of clothing from Mrs. Alexander McAuley under false pretenses. He was committed.

There is a rumor that Mr. A. T. Stewart is about to, or has, applied for a charter to run a ferry-boat from Thirty-fourth-street to Hunter's Point, in connection with his new railroad to Hempstead. The new ferry, it is said, will run at just half the fare now charged by the East River Ferry Company.

The shebeen-house and tenement-house at Hunter's Point, owned by Patrick Donnelly, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. A clothing-store, owned by Mr. Anspach, was kept on the first floor of the tenement-house. The entire loss was between $6,000 and $7,000; covered by insurance.

STATEN ISLAND.

Lottie Wilson, aged eight years, of Tompkinsville, fell from the steps of her father's house and was dangerously injured yesterday.

The ice-house proprietors of Richmond County have housed a bountiful supply of ice, from eight to ten inches in thickness, and are now piling up quantities of it on the banks near the ponds for Spring use.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The February term of the County Court and Court of Sessions will commence at White Plains, before Hon. Silas D. Gifford, the new County Judge, and Justices of Sessions Howe & Silkman. Judge Gifford has reduced the number of Terms of the County Court and Court of Sessions for the present year to six.

NEW-JERSEY.

Two cases of small-pox were yesterday reported at Orange.

Moore and Seary Brothers, the Newark hatters, who failed a month ago, have compromised with their creditors at fifty cents on the dollar.

Elizabeth Heidecker, a young girl living at No. 23 Beaver-street, Newark, disappeared from her home on Tuesday, and has not since been seen.

Mrs. Walsh, the wife of the Republican candidate for Governor last Fall, is lying in a dangerous condition at Belleville, suffering from a stroke of paralysis.

James McKnight and Louis Higgins, a Newark Justice of the Peace and Constable, were yesterday arrested, charged by Bryan Conistaky with having entered his house and assaulted him.

The public schools at Union Hill, which were closed some weeks ago on account of the prevalence of small-pox, will be opened on Monday. The disease has almost entirely disappeared.

Mayor Conover, of New-Brunswick, has issued a card containing statements of physicians of that city who declare that not a single case of small-pox is known to exist there at the present time.

Gustave Goessling was yesterday arrested in Jersey City, charged with having attacked John Reardon with a sword-cane. The difficulty arose from a dispute concerning the payment of wages.

Robt. R. Yates was yesterday arrested in Jersey City, charged by George Nimmo with having stolen a promissory note for $6,000, drawn by Yates, who is charged with having stolen it to avoid payment.

An early-closing movement is being made in Jersey City. A large number of the heaviest retail dealers in the business portion of the city have entered into an agreement to close their stores at 8 o'clock in the evening.

George Richenberg was last night arrested in the Second Precinct, Jersey City, having in his possession a box of books containing about 200 volumes, consigned to G. W. Carleton by the United States Express Company.

The suit of Samuel Jones to recover from a number of companies the amount of insurance upon his house, which has been so long pending in the Morris County Courts, has finally been decided for the plaintiff. The case will be appealed.

The *Evening Journal* libel suit was yesterday continued at Jersey City. Humphrey W. Carr, Grafton S. Nulten, Peter A. Enlens and Isaac Francis testified to having purchased coal of the Lehigh and Wyoming Valley Coal Company, and that the weight was so much short as to be noticeable to the eye. The trial is still on.

[Advertisement.]

"Scrofula and all scrofulous affections relieved by taking Cod Liver Oil." Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is preferred by physicians.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Paris	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Feb. 3	New-York	Bremen.
Australia	Feb. 3	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

Cleopatra	Feb. 3	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, at 9 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 11 A. M.... For Germany via Bremen, by the *Hermann*, at 11 A. M.... For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.	3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.	4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.	3 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport		3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail		3 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
West, Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, &c., by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

CORNER 3d-AVENUE AND 7th-STREET, OPPOSITE 7TH REGIMENT ARMORY.

DIVIDE YOUR RISKS

In case of large fires or sudden riots, the location of these vaults is considered the best in the city. Rental of safes $15 to $100 per year.

DANIEL F. [illegible], Sec. [illegible], Pres.

GETTYSBURG WATER

CURES.

Those who are disposed to class the Gettysburg Katalysine Water with the quack medicines and the new mineral spring waters of the day, may easily disabuse their minds of this impression by reference to the "United States Dispensatory," the highest authority known to druggists or physicians. By turning to page 159 of the thirteenth revised edition of this work, they will perceive that the Gettysburg Spring of some eight years of age is classed with the European Vichy and Pyrmont, as many hundred years old; in other words, is accorded the foremost rank among the great aqueous medicines of the world. This work is kept by all druggists. We prefer that all who read this advertisement shall adopt this precaution against deception. After having done so they will be better prepared to credit the testimony of practicing physicians, of medical writers and medical journalists, to its great and varied curative powers. We can only briefly refer to the specification of the curative virtues of the Gettysburg Waters by these authorities. We will precede these references by a quotation from the remarks of Dr. Bell, an eminent American physician and medical author upon the new semi-therapeutical and chemical power discovered in this water, that of dissolving calculus or stone in the human system. As the stony particles or concretions known as calculus, and the causes of acids which produce them, are ascertained to be the remote or immediate cause of our prevalent chronic maladies, if not, indeed, of all diseases, it logically results that the Gettysburg Water must be the most extensive remedial agency ever known to the race. Whether it is so or not, let medical men decide. Dr. Bell thus refers to its solution of one of the forms of calculus, that known as "chalk-stones," or the Nodosities of Rheumatism and Gout:

"Recourse to all known therapeutical agents and modes of treatment are ineffectual beyond, sometimes, a reduction of the size of the nodes of a gouty or rheumatic nature by absorption of a part of the outer and investing structure. But the entire removal of the inorganic body without surgical intervention, has not, we believe, hitherto been brought about by either internal remedies or external applications, or by both united. In the case now under notice, we cannot believe that the absorbents would be equal to the task of sucking up, as it were, the deposited inorganic matter, unless this deposit had been subjected to the solvent action of the blood brought to the part by the delicate capillaries. Whence comes this solvent property?" He further adds that it has produced signally curative and restorative effects upon different forms of Dyspepsia, Sickness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Acute Neuralgic Pains, Loss of Appetite, Chronic Diarrhea, Torpid Liver, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Nodosities of the Joints, Approaching and Actual Paralysis, Diabetes, General Debility, Hematuria, Abdominal Dropsy, Cholera Infantum, Genito Urinary Disorders, &c., &c. The New-York *Medical Record*, one of our leading medical journals, states as the result of the experience of one of its editors with this Water that, "from experiments made on our own person as well as others, we can state that the Gettysburg Water is a regulator of all the secretions and excretions; under its influence the kidneys and liver, the glands of the intestinal canal and the skin, all perform their normal functions, the bowels, if constipated, become regular, the skin, if dry, becomes moist, the torpid liver is excited to healthy action, and the kidneys perform their functions with perfect regularity. There is a total abstinence of any disagreeable sensations whatever; the air [illegible] seems roused to increased activity, and all morbid causes of bodily or even mental disorder seem rapidly to pass away. The result is: Increased appetite and digestion, a freer circulation, a stronger pulse, a calmer mind, a more tranquil sleep, a clearer complexion, and an increasing nervous and muscular power." * * * The *Medical and Surgical Reporter* of Philadelphia, another of our leading medical journals, thus editorially refers to this wonderful Water: "As a mild alkaline Water it is found to be adapted to dyspepsia, with its numerous sequences and complications, including disorder of the liver and kidneys; the remote effects of imperfect assimilation as exhibited in gout, chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, and an impoverished state of the blood, or anemia."

Dr. Hull, of No. 40 West 24th-st., New-York, has prescribed the Gettysburg Water successfully for Bright's Disease, and in one instance for Albuminuria, associated with or resulting in Total Paralysis of the lower extremities and incapacity to turn or move on the bed for years without assistance. Dr. Charles Shearer, a homeopathic physician of Baltimore, has dissolved Urates with this Water and cured Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Impotence, &c. Dr. Huber, of Gettysburg, has effected with it a most wonderful cure of Necrosis, or Dissolution of the Bones and Running Sores. Dr. Horner, of the same town, has cured with it Nephritic Colic, Renal Calculi, complicated with other dreadful maladies. Dr. Swope, of Gettysburg, cured with this Water an infant child constipated and disordered from its birth, and the instincts of the child could distinguish the Gettysburg from common water though the taste is the same to older palates. Dr. T. Williams, of Milwaukee, Wis., has cured with it Neuralgia of the Heart and other Heart Disease, also reduced the enlarged Liver and Spleen of malarious districts. Dr. E. N. Wirts, an army surgeon stationed at Fort Hamilton, says "it has effected some astonishing cures in Cystitis," or Inflammation of the Bladder. Dr. Watson, of New-York, has successfully prescribed it for a young girl not possessing adequate vitality to effect the change of life; also afflicted with granulated sore eyes. Dr. Griggs, of Manchester, Conn., successfully prescribed it for a dreadful attack of Diabetes, complicated with an almost total loss of sight. Dr. B. R. Weaver, of Gettysburg, reports the cure of a young lady brought to that town in the arms of her nurse, unable to walk or stand, with a cough which had been pronounced by her physicians consumption, complicated with rheumatism and other afflictions peculiar to the sex. Other physicians too numerous for reference have successfully prescribed it as an injection for the Diseased Urethra, also as a drink for Incontinence of Urine, for the Bloody and Blind Piles, for Bronchial Affections, Humid Asthma, Catarrh, Nervous Prostration, Epilepsy, Malignant Erysipelas, Typhoid Fever, Delirium Tremens, Disorders of the Stomach, and Mental Depression resulting from the Use of Alcoholic Stimulants and Powerful Narcotics, and for Sleeplessness of all sorts.

We have concluded an arrangement with the house of Whitney Brothers, of Philadelphia, to supply this Water upon a more commensurate with the demand. They are competent, and are enterprising, [illegible] have largely diminished the idea of imposture or deception on their part, or of their becoming instrumental in further trifling with or plundering the afflicted, whose condition so powerfully appeals to the sympathy of all right-minded and right-hearted men. They have had bottled and stored in the principal cities quantities of this Water for convenience and safety of delivery during the Winter months. This Water has been put up in a new bottle, with a monogram of our trade-mark, "Gettysburg Katalysine Water," blown in the glass, with our usual label of directions pasted around the bottle. The genuineness of the water thus put up is further assured to the public by an engraved trade-mark label pasted across the mouth of the bottle, which prevents the cork from being drawn without destroying the trade-mark label. $500 reward is offered for any information which will lead to the detection and conviction of any person or persons who shall forge or counterfeit this trade-mark label for the purpose of putting spurious Gettysburg Water in the market. No mercy will be shown to the sacrilegious wretches who shall attempt the perpetration of this crime against nature and against humanity. We have reduced the price of this Water to $6 per single case of two dozen quart bottles at the Springs, with corresponding reductions to the trade. It will be delivered in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington at $8 per single case of two dozen quarts, with corresponding reductions to the trade, during the Winter and Spring months. Three-gallon demijohns of this Water, boxed and packed for transportation, will be sent direct to invalids, but not to the trade, at $3 each, from the Springs, including the demijohn. This demijohn contains the medicine designed to minister to the afflicted poor.

Will the Railroads Facilitate its Journey on this Mission of Mercy by not allowing their employes to break the vessels by rough handling, or their agents to defeat the object by overcharging freight? Our depositors are the following-named houses: J. Quinlan, Nos. 130 and 132 William-st., New-York; Whitney Bros., No. 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia; L. M. Beebe & Bro., No. 34 Lombard-st., Baltimore, and E. G. Smith & Co., No. 500 D st., Washington, D. C. These depositaries will supply the trade of their respective cities at the usual reductions, and will deliver Water to invalids at $8 per case of two dozen quarts. All other orders will be filled by WHITNEY & BROTHERS, No. 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, General Agents. Water will be sent from the Spring at $6 per single case, with corresponding discounts in favor of the trade. Beware of Gettysburg Katalysine Water offered at less than the market rates.

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CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY:

DORA (First Story). With Illustration. By Helen C. Weeks.

THE PARSONAGE DOVES. With Illustration. By Mary E. C. Wyeth.

QUEST OF THE *FLOWER*. By Edgar Fawcett.

NUMBER THREE (Poem.) By A. E. Fox.

A PILGRIMAGE. By Charlotte Adams.

LILLIE'S VALENTINE. By Olive Thorne.

LULLABY (Poem.) By David D. Hudson.

SUMMER DAYS AT KIRKWOOD. Chap. VII. With two Illustrations. By Emily Huntington Miller.

GRANDFATHER SMALLWEED. By Julia M. Thayer.

AFLOAT ON AN ICE-CAKE. With Illustration. By Chas. E. Hurd.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. By Rosella Rice.

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Cash Capital	$2,500,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1872	4,672,043 50
Liabilities	624,021 52

ABSTRACT OF THE Thirty-seventh Semi-Annual Statement, showing the Assets of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1872.

Cash, in Banks and Trust Companies	$482,327 62
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on real estate (worth $4,[illegible])	1,850,849 57
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $[illegible])	110,390 00
United States Stocks, (market value)	1,669,357 50
State Bonds (market value)	60,100 00
Interest due on 1st January, 1872	52,737 19
Balance in hand of agent	247,882 75
Bills receivable	25,502 03
Other property, miscellaneous items	106,423 89
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this office	20,318 69
Salvage	46,044 81
Total	$4,672,043 50

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

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Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 2—*In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Ann Lord, Mrs. C. Ryner and infant, Miss Alice Bosler, Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D., Miss J. A. Nassau and servant, Mr. and Mrs. David Davies, child and servant, Capt. Hookway, Thomas Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wisburn and child, Capt. W. S. Gates, G. D. Cushman, E. O'Grady, Denis Brennan, S. Robinson, James Tate, John Hastings, Charles Thomson, H. Stockdale, G. W. Dunn, William Lucy, Jr., and 204 steerage.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah—H. C. Wilcox, A. B. Babbitt, Harry Postell and wife, Mrs. Rutnolph, Jno. Eawright, F. H. Fisher, Miss Clara Foster, Miss Carrie Howard, N. C. Smith, A. Lewis, Geo. C. Hall, T. Murphy, M. Dawson, C. Cleland, Mrs. M. P. Kimball, F. B. Smart and wife, Mrs. Stale, S. Provost, G. F. B. Jewett, S. T. Lawrence and wife, C. G. Arnold, Miss Arnold, and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:07 | Sun sets....5:20 | Moon rises..1:32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:18 | Gov. Island..3:02 | Hell Gate..4:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 2.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Miranda, (Br.,) Dailey, London, Henderson Brothers; Northumbria, (Br.,) Fuller, London, Henderson Brothers; Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ships Liverpool, Lambert, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Mirzapore, (Br.,) McKenzie, Liverpool, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Philosopher, (Br.,) Ross, Liverpool, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Barks Jenny, (Ger.,) Miricks, Bremen, Fred. Schwab & Co.; Mary, (Br.,) Bartaby, Aspinwall, Jas. F. Whitney & Co.; Dagmar, (Norw.,) Johannesen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Franco Chiassero, (Ital.,) Pizzardo, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bertha Rod, (Norw.,) Andersen, Cadiz, Funch, Edye & Co.; G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Cuquo Caesnto, (Ital.,) Cosenzo, Cork, for orders, [illegible] & Co.; Ole Anderson, (Norw.,) Myhre, Bremen, C. Tobias & Co.; [illegible] Carolina, (Br.,) Sweet, Gibraltar, [illegible]; Snowden, Wood, Cardenas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Sally Brown, Matanzas, Havana, [illegible] Son & Co.; Richmond, Powers, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Fido, (Norw.,) Madsen, Cadiz, Spain, Tetens & Bockmann; Julia Blake, Blake, St. Thomas, W. I., Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Mary Edward, Greenleaf, Gonaives, C. E. Staples & Co.; Charles Thompson, Hatfield, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; J. Morton, (Br.,) Higgins, Hermain, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Mary Burnett, Basal, Para, Burdett & Pond; Charles H. Hodsdon, McMullan, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Sarah Jane, Ferguson, St. Kitts, Jones & Clough; A. M. Nash, Sparrow, Baltimore, Md., Wm. A. Chalmers; Thomas G. Smith, Bacon, Wilmington, Overton & Hawkins; Phoebe, Hewitt, St. Kitts, G. Wessels; Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Co.; C. W. Jonson, Harris, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Jan. 24, via Key West 28th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Jan. 27, 25 miles N. W. of Tortugas Light, passed schr. Mary E. Harris, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) same day, 20 miles N. W. Tortugas, steam-ship Emily B. Souder, hence for New-Orleans; same day, 10 miles west of Sand Key Light, steam-ship Western Metropolis, from Key West for do.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Ocean Queen, Jones, Aspinwall Jan. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Brig Spring Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) Thomas, Maracaibo 23 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Latz & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co. Was 11 ds. N. of lat. 30, with heavy gales from N. W.; took a pilot from boat Charlotte Webb No. 3, in lat 39 [illegible], lon. 72, left in port barks Victoria, Perez and Ilva, and schr. Impulse.

Brig Sarah E. Kennedy, (of Waldoboro,) Duncan, New-Orleans Jan. 2, via Newport 29th, with mdse. to master.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Crowley, Portland 9 ds., with lumber.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Irving, Baltimore, with coal to Van Brunt and Bro.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Baltimore, with coal to American Coal Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Returned—Steam-ship Crescent City, Van Sice, hence 1st inst. for Havana. When off Barnegat condenser got out of order, and returned for repairs; will sail again to-morrow, (3d,) at 10 o'clock.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; ships Iroshone, from Calcutta; Meteor, from New-Orleans; barks Montana, from [illegible]; Lizzie S., from Bonaire; brig Fanghn-Ballagh, from Cienfuegos.

Arr. this P. M. steamer Glaucus, from New-York. Below—Brig Novelty, from Matanzas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 2.—The steam-ship Peruvian, from Liverpool, via Halifax, passed in this morning for Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 2.—Arr. steam-ship Peruvian, from Liverpool, via Halifax. Has 5 cabin and 30 steerage passengers.

VINEYARD-HAVEN, Feb. 2.—Arr. schr. Daniel Simmons, from New-Bedford, for Norfolk, Va.; reports that in the gale of 27th ult. was blown off 50 miles and lost jib, and the Captain's hands were frozen; also, arr. schr. Hampton, from Portland, for New-York; reports that while on Nantucket Shoals in the ice sprung a leak of 400 strokes an hour; also, lost part of her deck-load of lumber. Sailed, Daniel Pierson, from Darien, Ga., for Boston; J. A. Parsons, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; John M. Fiske, from Baltimore, for Salem; Sea Coaline, from Greenpoint, Long Island, for Boothbay; Martha Weeks, from Portland, for New-York; Henry Clay, from St. Stephens, N. B., for New-York; T. R. Hazard, from Boston, for Baltimore. Schr. Chilian damaged her centre-board in the gale of the 28th ult., and will repair it before proceeding.

Sld. H. Means; schrs. Walton, Modesty, Eddie May, Joshua L. Brogden, Mary E. Amsden, J. B. Austin, James A. Hewitt, Rebecca, Florence, Abbie Dunn, Annie E. Martin, White Sea, H. Walker, George Nevenger, Lucy Ames, Princess.

Feb. 2—Arr. schrs. Louisa A. and Mosler, from Baltimore, for Boston; Transit, from Boston, for Baltimore.

Sld. schrs. William Rice, Gen. Florence, Mary Martha, Wm. Henry Clay, Transit, T. R. Hazard.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, U. S. C., Jan. 11—Arr. Jan. 11, brig Maggie Vail, from Baltimore; 19th, steam-ship Ocean Queen, from New-York; bark Orono, from New-York; 20th, schr. Louise Bliss, from Baltimore; 21st, brig Balear, from New-York; 23d, schr. C. H. Macomber, from Brunswick, Ga.; 25th, schr. Annie Harwood, from New-York.

Sld. Jan. 23, steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for New-York; 24th, steam-ship Ocean Queen, for New-York.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 2.—Cunard steam-ship Java, from New-York, arrived at 2 P. M. to-day, and sailed for Liverpool.

THE MAGAZINES.

—It would be almost impossible for a magazine to continue at a standard of excellence as high as that attained by the *Atlantic* of last month. So we were prepared for a decline in this respect in the present number, but are happy to say that it is by no means as marked as we had anticipated. HAWTHORNE's tale of "Septimius Felton" increases greatly in interest. The last two pages are especially noticeable for the keen analysis the author has made of the workings of the human mind under peculiar circumstances, and nothing can be truer or more delicate than the description of the half-doubtful, introspective love of an intellectual man. "Wagner and the Pianist Bulow," by ALICE ASBURY, consists of an article aggressively hostile toward the former of these two musicians, in which both he and his works come in for a fair share of abuse. The latter are termed "chaotic," "bombastic," and "meretricious," a judgment that ill accords with the very general praise that is now being given to the composer of the "Music of the Future." "The Visible and the Invisible in Protection," by EDWARD ATKINSON, is a very clear, practical exposition of many of the features in the present Tariff laws that prevent the free development of our country. Mr. ATKINSON contends that, had the $80,000,000 collected last year on foreign imports, and used in the unnecessary reduction of the national debt, been left uncollected, it would have increased the available capital for business uses to the amount of $800,000,000, *i. e.*, additional capital to that amount could have been used profitably in manufacture had these restrictions been removed. DR. HOLMES, in "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," gives a very amusing sketch of his fellow-boarders, wishing, doubtless, to allow his readers to become well acquainted with the household before beginning the treatment of distinctly poetical subjects, which the title he has taken leads one to expect. "Petronilla," by ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, is a poem of really great merit, as is also—though for entirely different reasons—"A Norse Stav," by Hjalmer Hjorth Boyesen. "The Castlewood Tragedy," by ALICE DUTTON, is a vivid picture of Southern life before the war. Col. HIGGINSON takes the reader to row with him "In a Wherry" around Newport Harbor, and likewise favors him with a delightful talk about everything in general. "The Comedy of Terrors," "Diversions of the Echo Club," and the Life of JEFFERSON, are all continued. A poem by Mrs. S. M. B. PIATT and W. E. CHANNING, and a series of admirable summaries on "Literature," "Art," "Music," "Science," and "Politics" complete the contents of the number.

—*Harper's* contains a number of articles of more than average excellence. The opening paper, "The Scott Centenary," by MONCURE D. CONWAY, is decidedly the best account of that celebration we have read, and it is really refreshing to peruse it after the hundreds of pages of inane matter that the event has produced. The principal events in the life of the great writer are treated with the utmost care, Mr. CONWAY justly believing that the true opinion of a man's character can be determined by knowing what his actions were under given circumstances, and thus a waste of barren detail may be profitably omitted. JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE furnishes another paper on "Holland and Hollanders." In this he describes a visit to the diamond cutting establishments at Amsterdam, which, as every one knows, is the centre of the diamond trade. He does not seem to have been greatly impressed with the proverbial cleanliness of the Dutch, which he found to be confined solely to the interior of their house, and there,even, from reasons of necessity rather than natural inclination. The illustrations in both the preceding articles are admirably done. Rev. DR. OSGOOD contributes another paper on what might be called the science of statistics; it is under the title of "The Pay-roll of Christendom." To one not accustomed to close study in this particular, the facts concerning the relative moral and physical condition of different countries and different social classes which are obtained from these dry figures seem well-nigh magical. Prof. WILLIAM ATKINSON graphically describes the manner in which English is not taught in our schools, and suggests the necessary reforms to be made, in order that children may acquire something other than useless theories. "Old Books of New-York" is a gossipy sketch of a stroll through the curious library that the late Mr. GOWAN used to have in the basement of his store in Nassau-street. "The Days of Queen Anne" is a historical recollection of the distinguished men of that era, particularly SWIFT, an account of whose unhappy life is very faithfully given. ANTHONY TROLLOPE begins a very promising serial story, entitled "The Golden Lion of Granpere," and the other serial, "A Good Investment," is continued, as the reader will find, with unabated interest. There are a number of shorter stories, by popular writers; and in "The Editor's Easy-Chair," some thoughtful comments on topics of the day.

—*Scribner's* contains several exceptionally good magazine articles. The most interesting, both from the importance of the subject and the clear logical manner in which it is written, is a treatise entitled "Defects of the National Banking System." The author, who does not allow his name to appear, has evidently given the subject a very thorough examination; while recognizing the many advantages the system has by its unity over the heterogeneous method of the past, he is disposed to doubt the necessity of allowing the banking corporations any special privileges in order to insure this. The defects he finds, and which he asserts tax the industry of the entire country to the extent of over sixteen million dollars annually—are, the monopoly of the privilege of issuing circulation by certain favored corporations, the unfair apportionment of the privilege, the irredeemability of the bank currency, and, caused by all of these circumstances, the enormous profits of the banks. To correct this, he urges the repeal of the laws limiting the amount of bank circulation, and also those making it legal tender in payment of debts due to the Government. These views may appear startling to many, as their adoption would involve great financial changes. The free banking system has, however, received an admirable exposition from the hands of this unknown writer, and we would advise all interested in the matter to read what he says upon the subject. Prof. HAYDEN has contributed a very entertaining account of the many wonderful natural phenomena met with during his trip to the Valley of the Yellowstone. The illustrations to this article are drawn by Mr. THOMAS MORAN. In "The Mormons and Their Religion," R. H. SEELEY has given an admirable description of the leading features in belief and practice that distinguish this peculiar religious sect, and the influence upon their future existence which the present agitation is likely to produce. "A Small Piece of the Woman Question," by LULU G. NOBLE, is a bright, clever attempt to throw light into the confusing obscurity of the woman question, by explaining how very different the actual working woman of the present is from the ideal working woman of the future. "The Charities of the Fatherland," by WM. WELLS, is full of examples of private benevolence that might be copied with great advantage by our own countrymen. "Back-Log Studies—Renewed," by C. D. WARNER, contains four delightful papers filled with happy, suggestive matter. "At His Gates" and "Wilfrid Cumbermede" are continued, and the editorial pages treat of a variety of foreign and domestic topics in a pleasant readable manner.

—The *Galaxy* does not contain any article of special importance, though several can claim the merit of being highly interesting. Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY has another personal sketch. This time it is about JOHN RUSKIN, and the influence he has had upon English art. Although objection may be taken to the generalizing style in which Mr. MCCARTHY writes, and which smacks more of the novelist than the biographer, yet it is undoubtedly a fact that in this way he draws the attention and meets the requirements of a much larger circle of readers than he would do in any other form. Mr. ISAAC BUTTS, in "The Management of Cities," proposes a plan for municipal Government, in which the owners of property over a certain amount shall receive additional political power, a given amount of property standing as equivalent to an extra vote. Mr. BUTTS claims that this method would insure a much more rapid economy in the management of public money on the score of self-interest. While admitting that this is probably true it is well to remember—which Mr. BUTTS does not seem sufficiently to do—that any movement toward the Government of Wealth at a time when wealth can be so steadily concentrated as at present, is not a step to be lightly taken, and in its train may bring more evils than benefits. Gen. CUSTER continues his sketch of "My Life on the Plains," though thus far it has failed to have that distinctive character that the pronoun in the title would naturally lead one to look for. "Fifteen Years a Shakeress," which is also continued, contains a great many facts both amusing and interesting concerning the daily social life of this very strange sect. "Suggestions of the Past; JOHN TYLER's Administration," is somewhat confusing, from the want of certainty as to the thing suggested. The inference which the writer would seem to wish drawn from the sketch is that the Republican Party of the present day, like the Whig Party of that era, is on the point of disintegration, an analogy of fact that will not suggest itself in the least to the great proportion of his readers. "The Blessings of Sudden Death," by J. HENRI BROWNE, is well worth reading. "My Russian Friends," by ALICE GRAY, is a sketch of Russian travel; pleasing, though somewhat vague. "A Trifling Mistake," by ISABELLA AMORY, is a well-told love story on the English model; and "Drift-wood," "Club-room" and "Nebulæ" each furnish items of greater or less interest.

—*Lippincott's* contains a number of highly-interesting stories and one of two articles of a graver character. Of the latter is an entertaining account of the formation of "The First American Art Academy," which was inaugurated in Philadelphia in 1805, and a slightly idealistic review of the works of VICTOR HUGO, both as a dramatist, novelist and poet, by KATE HILLARD. WHYMPER's "Scrambles Among the Alps"—the prolific source of so much adventure—will be read with unabated interest. A new serial is commenced in this number, which has only to continue as well as it has begun to prove the most entertaining story of the season. It is called "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and is written by WILLIAM BLACK, whose previous novel, "A Daughter of Heth," has demonstrated the fact that he is one of the first writers of fiction in England. There is a quaint individualism in the present story, which is all the more pleasing on account of its extreme rarity in works of this kind. "Aytoun," by an unknown American author, has not improved since the last number; the characters are wretchedly priggish, and the entire current of the story is forced and unnatural. "The Pompeian Necklace" is one of LUCY H. HOOPER's absurdly exaggerated, but rather readable, tales, and "Pidgie Brant," by CHAUNCY HICKOX; "The Case of Martin Gourse," by EVELYN ASHBY, and "A Gold Hunt on the Yelowstone," by EDWARD B. NEALLEY, complete the list of prose articles in the number. "Our Monthly Gossip" and "Literature of the Day," contain a great variety of notes on interesting topics. There are also poems of indifferent merit by CHARLES WARREN STODDARD and HOWARD GLYNDON.

—The editor of *Old and New*, in his customary introduction, calls the present issue a "Washington number," and proceeds to verify his statement by giving the reader six distinct articles on subjects connected directly or indirectly with the life of our first President. "The Unpublished Writings of Washington" consist of a collection of letters written for the most part during Gen. BRADDOCK's campaign, and, with the exception that they have never before been printed, have little general interest. "Washington, the General" is a careful summary of his military movements during the Revolutionary war, and a defense of them from a strategic point of view. Then follows "Washington's Expression of Countenance," by R. S. GREENOUGH; "The Standard Likeness of Washington," by J. E. W.; "Washington Agricultural Letters," by GEORGE HANNAH, and "Contemporary Washingtonian Poetry." So completely has this subject absorbed the usual space that the general articles have been of necessity reduced in number. GEORGE MACDONALD's "Vicar's Daughter" is continued. THOMAS MEEHAN has a capital article on "Sexual Science," demonstrating the relative superiority of the female to the male in the physical economy of nature. In the additional chapters to "Six of One by Half a Dozen of the Other," the writers seem to have acted upon the kaleidoscope plan, and to have thrown all the characters with one movement into new situations. Four poems of average merit, and a moral essay by ORVILLE DEWEY, complete the contents.

The *Catholic World* has two articles upon the labor question, which it considers the most important topic of the day. In "The Duties of the Rich in Christian Society" it is stated that it is only the influence of purely Christian and Catholic principals, which are that all men have a trust committed to them for the common good, that can save the wealthy classes in this country and in Europe from future destruction. In "The International Association" the ideas enunciated by WENDALL PHILLIPS are examined and ably refuted. "Popular Objections to Papal Infallibility" is a defense of that dogma, in the form of a letter, supposed to be addressed to a Protestant friend. The argument is singularly free from defective reasoning, and if the premises were equally strong would be quite conclusive. The need for the establishment of distinctive Catholic libraries in the large towns and cities of the country is set forth in an article "On Catholic Libraries," and the principles upon which Mr. HERBERT SPENCER has founded his school of philosophy are reviewed in a paper on "The Cosmic Philosophy."

—In the *Phrenological Journal*, Rev. WILLIAM PITTINGER has a very interesting article on "Protoplasm," in which, while agreeing with Prof. HUXLEY in most that he says concerning its action in the physical support of life, he also shows that the discovery in no way conflicts with the essential principals of the Christian faith. There is an illustrated essay by Sir CHARLES BELL on "Expression—Its Anatomy and Physiology," in which the various formations of the head, as the rate of intelligence increases or declines, are described. There are also biographical sketches of JAMES DENOON REYMERT, JOSHUA WATSON, and GOV. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, besides a number of shorter articles on miscellaneous subjects.

—*The American Naturalist* opens with Prof. AGASSIZ's letter "Concerning Deep-sea Dredgings." Mr. PUTNAM's account of his investigations in Mammoth Cave is continued, the present paper being devoted to the anatomical structure of the blind fish found there. The subject is further explained by the addition of some very delicately-drawn diagrams of them. Prof. N. S. SHALER tests the Darwinian theory by applying it to the development of rattle-snakes, with very satisfactory results. The notes upon botany and scientific miscellany are unusually full and interesting.

—In *Good Words*, ANTHONY TROLLOPE's last story, "The Golden Lion of Granpere," is begun. Under the title of "Hints for Essays" is a series of short papers, by the author of "The Friends in Council," written in that delightfully suggestive vein that has won for ARTHUR HELPS so much popularity in his previous works. Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY writes on "Town Geology," and that able scientist, RICHARD A. PROCTOR, gives the results of the observations he and others have made concerning the great solar eruptions.

—*Beecher's* contains a sketch of the life and works of HERBERT SPENCER; a pleasantly-told description of a trip to the West, by CHAS. W. JAY, and a large variety of entertaining reading-matter on topics of popular interest.

—The *Herald of Health* has an interesting paper by Rev. CHARLES H. BRIGHAM on the intimate relationship existing between the soul and body, and the interdependence of one upon the other in respect to healthfulness. "Husbands and Wives" is the title of an article by the editor, which treats of a matter of the highest moral and physical importance, and in a manner at once forcible and delicate. The other contributions are on a variety of topics, and as a whole are very entertaining.

—The *Eclectic* offers a highly diversified intellectual feast to its readers, having lengthy articles taken from ten of the leading European periodicals and a variety of brief and light matter from miscellaneous sources. The principal selections are the "Church and State of Italy," from the *Fortnightly*; "Samuel Taylor Coleridge," from *Blackwood's*, and "The Last Tournament," from the *Contemporary*. There is also a fine steel portrait of Lord LISGAR, Governor-General of Canada.

—The *Sunday Magazine*, one of the most entertaining of the English religious periodicals, is republished in this country by LIPPINCOTT & Co. The present number contains the latest installment of GEORGE MACDONALD's story, "The Vicar's Daughter," "How to Study the Old Testament," by W. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D. D., a pleasant sketch by JAMES PITT, called "Out of the History of a Ragged School," and a number of other interesting papers.

—*Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine*, which is the best eclectic magazine of its kind in this country, has, in the latest number, several articles of unusual interest. "Sewage as a Fertilizer of Land," from the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, should be read by all interested in farming matters. "Tramways and their Structure," from the same source, and "Proposed Roman Explorations," from the *Builder*, are equally worthy of perusal.

—The *Manufacturer and Builder* contains a number of highly interesting articles on scientific subjects, most of which are illustrated. Among the most important of these is a paper on the "Cleaning of Boilers," a description of "How Coin is Made at the English Mint," and "A Study in Ecclesiastical Architecture."

Reviews.

—The publication of the *Southern Review* has been transferred from Baltimore to St. Louis, but the editorial management remains unchanged. The most extended article in the present number is one entitled "Modern Atheism," under which heading the works of all the prominent scientific writers of the present day are included. As might be expected in so sweeping a denunciation the harsh epithet of "atheist" is applied to several who in no way deserve it; certainly no one has been more zealous in endeavoring to reconcile the claims of science with the least liberal of Christian creeds than Mr. MIVART, and his efforts must have been but feebly appreciated by a reviewer who would place him in this respect on a par with DARWIN and HUXLEY. The article throughout has little to recommend it save the evident sincerity of the writer, who loses his temper at not being able to understand the position taken by his opponents, and proceeds with an *argumentum ad hominem* instead of a candid criticism. To classify COMTE, TYNDALL and DARWIN as intellectual "pigmies," is so absurdly false that we are surprised that the editors of the *Review* allowed it to pass uncorrected. A very graphic sketch is given of the life of Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, one of the bravest officers of the Confederate army, but which will probably prove of more interest to a Southern than Northern reader. The same might be said of an article called the "Republican Party—Objects and Policy," which exhibits all too evidently the bitterness of disappointed ambition. "History of the Moravians" furnishes a very entertaining account of this sect. "The Methods of the Ancient Geometry" is somewhat too abstruse for the ordinary reader, and the remaining articles are upon theological questions.

—The *National Quarterly Review* opens with an admirable article on "Bohemia; its Political Vicissitudes and its Literature," which derives additional interest from the late troubles that that country has had in its connection with the Austrian Empire, and which have their origin in the ethnological divisions into which the people are separated. "Recollections of Daniel Webster" is a careful analysis of the distinguishing characteristics of that great statesman, and a sketch of those events of his life that placed him in a position relatively above all of his contemporaries. "Brittany: its Antiquaries and its Legends" is a very entertaining account of that very romantic, though least-visited part of France. "Our Quack Doctors, and How They Thrive" is one of a series of articles on public abuses that have appeared from time to time in this periodical. The present one cannot be other than productive of good, as the exposition of the nefarious business is very complete. Not less so is an article on "Insurance," which will be continued in the next issue. The remaining papers are "Fortified Cities," "Our National Finance," "Extinct Races of America—The Mound Builders," and the "Stellar Universe."

—The *Presbyterian Quarterly* and the *Princeton Review* have been consolidated, and the new publication will bear the joint names. The first number that has appeared under the combined management, contains several thoughtful and interesting papers on a variety of subjects. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., and LYMAN H. ATWATER, D. D., have a lengthy argument on the Biblical authority for total abstinence, the former claiming that if it is not actually stated, it is at least implied, and the latter, holding that the establishment of a dogma by which those who drink or make wine should be excluded from the privileges of the church, would be utterly wrong; that the principle contains the elements of a destructive rationalism, which would sooner or later undermine the Christian faith. "The Plymouth Brethren," by Rev. THOMAS CROSKERY, is an account of the formation, growth, and present disintegration of the religious solidarity of that name, which is one of the many abortive attempts to found a distinct sect in the Christian church. The admirable article on "Paris under the Commune," by EDMOND DE PRESSENSE, has been translated from the *Revue des deux Mondes*, and the remaining articles are "The Variable and Constant in Christian Apology," by C. A. AIKEN, D. D.; "The Theology of our Age and Country," by PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D.; "Jowett's Plato," by TAYLER LEWIS, LL. D.; and "Ezra, the Model of the Biblical Divine," by THOMAS E. THOMAS, D. D.

—The *American Church Review* for this quarter is an admirable number. The articles contained in it are all excellent, and even those on church matters have a greater general interest than is usually the case for subjects of this character. "The Church and the Laboring Classes" is a careful examination of that involved subject, the relative rights of labor and capital, and thoughtful suggestions as to the manner in which the Church may aid in solving the question. The Bishop of Western New-York has contributed an article on the growth of the Episcopal Church in America, claiming that it represents the Catholicity of the patristic days more thoroughly than any other existing church. In the paper entitled "Deaconesses" the subject of woman's religious work is very carefully considered, and many of the objections urged against the establishment of this church order, such as dress, marriage, special vocation, and the like, are fairly met and answered. "Modern Thought and its Relation to the Person of the Lord Jesus," is a comprehensive summary of the various attacks that have been made against the orthodox faith from the first publication of Dr. STRAUSS to the present time. "Changes in England During Half a Century" is a very discriminating review of the works of Mr. DISRAELI, and of the great change both social and political, as indicated by them, which have taken place during this period. "The Analysis of a Sunbeam" is a popular account of a number of the wonderful discoveries that have been made by means of the spectrum analysis. The remaining articles are "Scientific Speculation *vs.* Theological Interpretation," "Munificence in Giving," and "Regeneration in Baptism."

—The *Journal of Psychological Medicine* contains a paper by ISAAC LEWIS PEET, A. M., on "The Psychical Status and Criminal Responsibility of the Totally Uneducated Deaf and Dumb," in which he urges that some action should be taken to correct the present want of criminal statutes respecting crimes committed by these unfortunate beings, and also that the Legislature of this State should pass some law rendering their education obligatory. "Materialism in its Relation to the Causes, Conditions, and Treatment of Insanity," by H. B. WILBUR, M. D., is a very able argument in favor of materialism, as opposed to the doctrine of moral insanity. In "The Development of Religious Ideas," DR. JAMES J. O'DEA, traces the growth of religious belief in the human family from animism upward in the preparation for the advent of revelation. The remaining articles are by DRS. HAMMOND and CROSS, and are of great technical interest.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

GERMANY.

A Grand Display of the Navy in Prospect.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Though the German expedition across the Atlantic is deferred, and has, by the settlement of the Brazilian quarrel, lost its primary purpose, the project to parade the German flag in foreign climes is by no means abandoned. German papers explain the reason for the sudden countermand to be mainly one of financial expediency. The Government found that the expedition could not be undertaken for less than two millions of thalers, which it cannot well spare at present, and which it would be inconvenient to tack on to the Budget. Writing immediately before the issue of the revocation, the *Correspondence de Berlin*, which is edited in the Prussian Foreign Office, thus characterises the object of the expedition: "This is to be a training expedition in a grand style, intended, indeed, not merely to provide practice for the men and officers, but chiefly to introduce the German Empire as a naval Power among States, and principally among states which, in consequence of their distance from Europe, have no other test whereby to judge of the power of a European State but the number and calibre of guns coming before their eyes under its flag. The expedition is therefore to be, so to speak, a demonstration—not a demonstration against any individual State, but one that will benefit the trans-Atlantic commerce of Germany and Germans residing out of Europe."

The German Order of the Black Eagle to Prince Arthur.

In Berlin, on Jan. 18, took place the grand celebration of the anniversary of the Black Eagle Order—the decoration most coveted by Prussian subjects, and rarely conferred even on the most distinguished foreigners. The ceremony had, indeed, a peculiar interest for Englishmen, from the fact that Prince ARTHUR was solemnly invested with the insignia of the Order. Among those who figured in the assemblage were some whose names recall the great efforts by which Prussia has made herself a prominent Power of Europe—such men as VON FALCKENSTEIN, HERWARTH VON BITTENFIELD, who led up the Valley of the Elbe, in 1866, the right column of the Prussian Army; VAN THILE, the assiduous assistant of BISMARCK at the Chancellery of Foreign Affairs; and last, but not least, Count BERNSTORFF, who has represented the Government of Berlin in London for so many years. The ceremony of installation took place at 1½ in the afternoon. Prince ARTHUR drove to the scene, along with the Crown Prince and Prince LOUIS OF HESSE, in a State carriage, wearing the full robes of the order. The assemblage in the castle Chapter Room was most brilliant, and altogether such a spectacle was presented as has seldom been witnessed. After the investiture the Chapter was dissolved, and a grand banquet took place in the great hall of the Emperor's Palace, nearly 1,200 guests being present. These all being persons of distinction who have been invested with various orders for services to the State, their decorations and military uniforms presented an exceedingly fine appearance. A second ceremony of an impressive nature now took place. His Majesty embracing each of the new-made Knights as they were presented to him by the youngest Ritters, while the oldest members of the order acted as godfathers to those who had just been installed.

FOREIGN DISASTERS.

Terrible Explosion at Greenwich—A Rain of Chassepot Bullets.

From the London Echo, Nov. 19.

A dreadful explosion occurred last evening at GLADSTONE's cartridge factory, Greenwich-marshes, by which a large number of girls have been seriously injured. A few weeks ago the Government seized 4,365 cases of ball-cartridges, each containing twenty pounds weight, which had been manufactured by Mr. H. GLADSTONE for the French Government in the late war; but the English Government had consented to their return in small quantities on the condition that the powder should be destroyed in a manner by which the ball could be utilized, and yesterday evening a foreman, named SARGENT, and about thirty girls (about sixteen and seventeen years of age) were employed breaking up the cartridges at the factory in question, when, without a moment's notice, a terrific explosion occurred, which was heard for several miles round. Simultaneously with the explosion the girls rushed out of the shed, a great many with their clothes in flames. The least injured ran screaming home through the marshes and tidal ditches, while others were thrown down and rolled in the mud to extinguish the flames. SARGENT, the foreman, and three or four girls were dragged out of the shed with the greatest risk, in consequence of four subsequent explosions occurring within an interval of a quarter of an hour. A cart was obtained from the adjoining farm of Mr. WHEATLEY, in which some of the worst sufferers were conveyed home. The building, which was about 60 feet by 20 feet, was set on fire, the roof blown off, and a portion of the walls knocked down. Five engines of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, from Greenwich, Deptford, Lewisham, Blackheath and Woolwich attended, extinguished the fire, and rendered essential service by preventing the fire spreading to an adjacent stack of about fifty boxes, containing about 1,000 pounds of ball cartridge. The explosion blackened and disfigured the faces, arms and necks of the girls in a frightful manner. Several were injured by the Chassepot bullets of about, as supposed, fifty pounds of ball cartridge flying about, and others were wounded by the falling bricks and slates. It is expected that all the thirty girls are more or less injured, and four or five dangerously so. No clear account could be obtained as to the cause of the explosion, but it is rumored that one of the men belonging to the barge which brought the boxes of cartridges down from London imprudently attempted to break up one of the cartridges with a knife, the friction of which ignited the powder.

THE ENGLISH COURTS.

Impaneling of a Jury of Matrons in the Old Bailey.

From the London Globe, Jan. 17.

The scene that was enacted yesterday evening at the Old Bailey, on the occasion of the conviction and sentence of CHRISTIANA EDMUNDS, was one of rare occurrence, and for its romantic ghastliness was almost unexampled, even in the annals of the Newgate Calendar. The old and dingy-looking Court was densely crowded during the reply of SERJEANT BALLANTINE and the summing-up of Baron MARTIN. The prisoner sat unmoved and seemingly unconcerned. A female warder of the prison, who sat behind her in the dock exhibited far more emotion, and looked far more wretched. The prisoner wore no bonnet, but her hair was carefully and even coquettishly arranged in heavy folds across her head. She was dressed neatly, with a black velvet cloak and well-fitting gloves of some dark color. At 3:40 o'clock the jury retired, and were absent for an hour. The prisoner was removed from the dock, but Baron MARTIN retained his seat upon the bench, and the crowd of spectators hardly dwindled during the weary hour of waiting for the verdict. There was much talking and even some laughing, a strange reaction from the enforced silence and the stillness of suspense during the previous hours of the day. The Judge perused the *Times*, the Sheriffs and the chaplain chatted pleasantly, the members of the Bar engaged in learned discussions on the relation of insanity to crime, and in criticisms upon the speeches of counsel and the personal appearance of the beautiful young ladies who sat behind the bar seats; and so the time passed until the return of the jury, when to the buzz of conversation succeeded a solemn stillness, during which the names of the twelve were called over, the prisoner during this process standing at the front of the dock, with the female warder in close attendance, and two uniformed turnkeys taking their places noiselessly behind her. "You say that she is guilty, gentlemen, and that is the verdict of you all?" There is a dreadful pause. Men's hearts beat with sympathetic excitement, and women's faces blanch with terror; but the bonnetless woman in the dock neither moves a muscle nor changes color in the least degree during the dreadful proclamation, "Silence while sentence of death and execution according to law is passed upon the prisoner at the bar." Has she anything to say? Yes, she has. She whispers to the female warder, who whispers to the jailer, who says aloud that the prisoner wishes to speak. Amid profound silence her voice is heard, clear, musical and steady, as if the awful moment was one of the most ordinary occasions of her life. She desired, she said, to be tried upon the other charges that had been brought against her, in order that the jury and everyone should know the nature of her intimacy with DR. BEARD, of the treatment she had received, and how she had been "brought into this dreadful business"—those were her words. When she ceased to speak, the learned Judge proceeded to pass sentence, touchingly and feelingly enough. Baron MARTIN was much overcome with emotion, and at the dreadful words, "hanged by the neck till your body be dead," he broke down and hid his face, during a pause when a pin might have been heard to drop. Presently he recovered his self-possession, and at the conclusion of the sentence the solemn "Amen" of the Newgate Chaplain sounded like a knell.

Then occurred a scene but seldom witnessed, and the like of which may not often be seen again. In the mercy and justice of the English law a woman condemned to death who is enceinte is respited until after the birth of her child. It is usual, therefore, to interrogate the convict upon the point at the time of sentence, and before the date is fixed for execution. The question was put by the Clerk of Arraigns in the usual way. The prisoner again whispered to the female warder, who again whispered to the jailer, who said aloud, "She says she is, my lord." There was a profound sensation among the bystanders at the unexpected announcement, which was not diminished when the words, "Let the Sheriff impanel a jury of matrons forthwith," were heard. Such is the law from ancient times, and in obedience to the injunction the under-Sheriffs, with swords, cocked hats and frills, sallied into the body of the Court and galleries in quest of matrons. After about twenty minutes a dozen well-to-do and respectably-dressed women—who could have supposed that a dozen such were to be found in such a place!—were captured and directed to enter the jury-box, into which they marched and took their seats as if it was a matter of everyday occurrence. Mrs. ADELAIDE WHEELAW, the forewoman was sworn separately, and then the rest in a body. It was arranged that they should see the prisoner in the Sheriff's parlor. They retired and the prisoner was removed. Half an hour elapsed, when a messenger came into Court, and an inquiry was made aloud by the Judge whether there was an accoucheur in Court. Presently a doctor was found, and directed to join the matrons. Half an hour more of suspense and eager interest. A messenger again comes in and whispers, and the rumor goes about that the doctor requires a stethoscope. There is a touch of comedy even in the midst of the tragic scene, for they say that a policeman has been sent to fetch one, but has brought back a telescope instead. More delay, more suspense. Here they are at last. The prisoner again at the bar, the matrons again in the box. The verdict is spoken by the forewoman in a single word "Not."

The humanity of the rule of law which leaves this delicate matter to the decision of twelve women accidentally present in court during a murder trial—and a jury of matrons must be impaneled *de circumstantibus*—is, notwithstanding the undoubted antiquity of the custom, very questionable, and the result has on more than one occasion proved to be very fallible. The sort of women who care to be present at such sad scenes are not presumably the most intelligent or best educated of the community, and the question which they have to investigate might in modern days of medical science be answered far more satisfactorily by a medical man. Besides, the question itself is somewhat difficult, even for medical men to answer, and one about which there has been much professional disputation in modern times.

FRANCE.

Financial Questions in the Assembly—M. Thiers in the Tribune—A Government Defeat.

Paris (Jan. 8) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

In the Assembly today M. THIERS spoke in answer to the speeches of several days past on the great financial question. He began by claiming attention on the ground of the excessive difficulty of his task. All the taxes proposed by Government to meet the terrible situation had been deprecated; individual members had suggested others which they thought better, and now there was perilous uncertainty and confusion. The equilibrium of the budget was the life of the budget. Resources must be found to pay what was owing to the enemy after a disastrous war. It was necessary to saddle the nation with the enormous annual payment of 650,000,000, an amount unprecedented in the history of nations. He did not shut his eyes to the difficulty of this task. It had been said, Why a sinking fund? And it had also been said that the war budget might be diminished. The possible economy on that head would be so insignificant and so dangerous that he would say nothing more about it. But in reply to those who thought it wonderful that he should ask for a sinking fund of 200,000,000 he would say that America had a a sinking fund of 500,000,000. The 200,000,000 which he wanted would be the reserve of the bank, and would get rid of paper money. There was nothing fantastic in the budget. Every item was honest. The schemes of taxation proposed by himself and the Finance Minister after long and most anxious consideration would, he hoped, be accepted. It was not possible to augment direct taxation, which, both in peace and war, was heavier than any other. The tax on real property was already too heavy to be augmented. Already several articles of consumption had been surcharged. The tax on coffee had been brought up from 25,000,000 to 75,000,000; and 41,000,000 extra had been put upon sugar. The new tax on paper was estimated at 55,000,000. But there were still wanting 250,000,000 which were necessary to save the country from ruin, and send the enemy away. To raise this money two courages were necessary—the courage of intellect and the courage of heart. After much research his Government had found that the only available resource was raw materials. He had never said "No" to any tax except the Income tax, but to that he would always say no, at the risk of being called an obstinate old bigot. He had, nevertheless, examined the arguments of the Committee suggesting that resources might be found in the Income tax, and he had not found that anything would be got by it. He also repudiated the proposed tax on securities (*valeurs mobilières*) for the same reason that he objected to the Income tax, namely, that it was arbitrary. The special tax of three per cent. on raw materials, which the Committee was disposed to admit, would produce only 54,000,000, and was illusory. He insisted upon twenty per cent. He treated as altogether chimerical the theories of M. DESSEILLIGNY, whose speech, however, was attentively listened to by the House. The deliberate opinion of the Government was that there was no other possible resource to meet the crisis but a tax on raw materials. They would not, however, think it decent to make a Cabinet question of the matter. But he told the Chamber frankly that if this tax were refused he did not know what could be substituted for it. He appealed to the patriotism of the Assembly, and the great anxiety of the Government was first to maintain the Bordeaux truce between parties, the breach of which would let loose incalculable calamity upon the country; and next, to prevent not only political but intellectual anarchy. It must not be said abroad that France was a nation of wranglers, incapable of doing anything serious. To avoid this censure, the Assembly must be courageous enough to rally to a just idea in spite of preconceived objections. M. THIERS, who spoke for nearly three hours, was surrounded and congratulated by many friends when he descended from the tribune.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

From the London Times, Jan. 20.

The French people and their representatives have given their present rulers a severe, but by no means unmerited, lesson. They have shown that there are limits to passive endurance. France has acted with almost unprecedented unanimity. M. THIERS proposes a tax of twenty per cent. on the raw materials used for textile manufactures, and, notwithstanding the open war between the rural population and that of the large cities on almost all political questions, town and country were both equally in arms against the obnoxious proposal. For the first time since last February, a power has manifested itself in France superior to that of the Sovereign Assembly, and even to that of the imperious statesman at the head of the Executive. Whatever might have been the disposition of the Chamber at the opening of the debate, it soon became evident that it would be overpowered. But, even independently of the pressure of public opinion, symptoms of a mutinous spirit manifested themselves among the Deputies. M. THIERS had his own day on Saturday last, and if he had called for a division in the evening, when, at the close of his three hours' speech, he had, if not convinced, at least bewildered his audience, the result would have been a signal victory. But on Monday the whole aspect of the scene was changed; men came into the lists with knowledge and arguments, which were met by M. THIERS with mere ill-temper; and the consequence was that when, after rising as many as four times to refute his opponents, he hoped to stifle them by calling for a close of the general discussion, his voice was drowned by the unanimous clamor of the Assembly, his own best friends loudly deprecating a vote which everybody but himself clearly perceived must go dead against him. That first check ought to have been a sufficient warning for M. THIERS, but the discussion which he carried on throughout the week, far from aiding his recovery, had not even the effect of breaking his fall. Last evening the defeat of the Government was decisive. M. THIERS had been discreet enough to declare at the outset that he would not stake the existence of his Government upon the issue of the debate, though in subsequent interviews with some of the Deputies in the lobbies he again threatened to make the proposed tax on raw materials a "Cabinet question." It is not easy to see, however, how that expression can apply in this case. The possibility of a rupture between the Sovereign Assembly and the President of the Republic was never foreseen or provided against. Neither M. THIERS nor any other man is empowered to dissolve the Assembly, and the Assembly has declared the authority of M. THIERS coexistent as well as coextensive with its own. The strife is, therefore, between immortal beings— one of those Homeric contests in which the gods of Olympus engage with little dread of the consequences, though they often have to retire badly bruised and roaring lustily. The hostile vote of the Assembly may, indeed, have determined the fall of the Cabinet, or at least of some of its members, but, in the present case, the obnoxious tax on which the dissension arose was not so much the Minister's as the President's measure. It was far more M. THIERS than M. POUYER-QUERTIER who fought for it day after day, and it would hardly be consistent with the character of M. THIERS to screen himself behind the shield of any man's responsibility, and to make the servant bear the penalty of the master's offense. A more grievous offense against plain common sense has, indeed, seldom been perpetrated.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Baron de LABORIE, while crossing the Boulevard Montmartre, was run over, recently, and killed by a laundress's cart. The deceased, aged seventy-two, an Orleanist, was the author of various political writings, and also distinguished as a numismatist.

The population of the little Kingdom of Greece, according to the last census for 1870, amounted to 1,457,894 inhabitants, of which 754,178 were males, and 703,716 females. Comparing the present returns with those of 1860, an increase is shown of 132,515 souls. Athens has a population of 44,510 souls.

The *Academy* states that AFZELIUS, the venerable collector of Swedish folk songs, died on the 25th of September last, at Enköping, where he had been pastor for forty-nine years. His great work, *Svenska Folkets Sagohäfder*, was completed in 1870, the last part containing the history of CHARLES XII., since when no true popular legends have come into being.

The *Figaro* states that official statistics show that between Sept. 17, the date of the investment of Paris, and Jan. 28, the date of the reopening of communications, the number of deaths recorded in the capital was 65,291. The number of the killed in action with the enemy and deaths in the hospitals resulting from wounds was 13,000.

A petition for signature has been drawn up by the numerous friends of Rev. J. SELBY WATSON, praying the Home Secretary to respite the condemned. The grounds on which they urge that his life should be spared are his age and hitherto blameless life. Mr. WATSON, who was still in Newgate Jail, maintained the same calm demeanor which has characterised his conduct since his arrest.

The *British Medical Journal* hears that Prof. HUXLEY's health has given way under the strain of continuous exertion, and that he has been advised to absent himself for a time from all occupation as the best means of restoration. Mr. HUXLEY was to spend two months in the mild climate of Egypt, whither he has repaired; and there was every reason to hope that he will return restored to health and vigor.

A letter from St. Petersburg says: "After the important visits from Berlin, the Court here has had a Slavonic guest from the South—the President of the Montenegrin Senate, M. PETROVITS, a relation of Prince NICHOLAS of Montenegro." The object is stated to be, like that of M. PETROVITS' visit to Vienna, the securing of support for the new roads and other improvements which it is proposed to introduce in Montenegro.

The death is announced of Mr. LEWIS DOXAT, one of the oldest of London journalists. Seventy years ago he became connected with the printing department of one of the London journals, and then with the *Morning Chronicle*, acting with Mr. PARRY. Afterwards he was editor of the *Observer*, and conducted that journal during the long period of fifty years. He was eighty-four years of age at the time of his death.

The casket in which the freedom of the City of London is to be presented to the Baroness BURDETT-COUTTS has been made. The box, of which it chiefly consists, is supported by four winged figures emblematic of Prudence, Justice, Temperance and Fortitude, executed with great delicacy and artistic skill. Between the figures the sides of the casket are divided into eight panels, on seven of which are engraved tableaux of the Seven Acts of Mercy. The eighth and centre panel bears the arms and supporters of her Ladyship. The lid is domed and surmounted by the city arms.

The *Times of India* says that the position of affairs in Abyssinia is not changed since the report of the capture of the Wagshum Gobarie. DEDJAJ KASA is still at Tigre, and it does not appear whether he has resolved to follow up his late victory, although it is stated that he has gained many recruits from the Ambaila (?) country. On the other hand, the fact that nearly all the chiefs about him had been in correspondence with the Wagshum does not seem to indicate a very secure tenure of power, or to augur well for the future peace of the land of Habesh.

The new Madrid periodical, *La Voz de España*, judges the question of Spanish policy in the West Indies as follows: "Public attention has been seriously called to the words the Ministry have put in the King's mouth in reply to the Cortes with regard to Cuban affairs, (*sobre Cuba.*) The *Epoca* sincerely (*de buena fé*) believes that if the transatlantic provinces are not to be governed by special laws, the termination of the war will be a parenthetical, not an accomplished fact. We even go further—we believe that the Democratic institutions of Cuba and Porto Rico are tantamount to subscribing to their independence. Please to Heaven we may be mistaken!"

Sir H. C. RAWLINSON, President of the Royal Geographical Society, writes: "As rumors of an unfavorable nature in regard to Sir S. BAKER's expedition to the Upper Nile have been in circulation for some time past, it may be of interest to Sir SAMUEL's friends and to the public to learn that I have received from Mr. ROGERS, Her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, a telegram to the following effect: 'Cairo, Jan. 17, 1872.—News from BAKER, dated Oct. 3, 1871. Latitude 4.55 degrees North. All Europeans well.' 4.55 degrees North is the exact latitude of Gondokoro, where accordingly we may fix the head-quarters of the expedition three months back."

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following announcement: "His Excellency Count ARNIM having delivered on Jan. 2 the letters accrediting him in the character of Ambassador of the Empire of Germany to the French Government, and His Excellency the Vicomte GONTAUT-BIRON having been received by His Majesty the Emperor in the character of Ambassador of France, the diplomatic relations of the two countries are now again placed upon a normal footing. Consequently, the special mission which had been established at the head-quarters of the General-in-Chief of the Army of Occupation has come to an end. All urgent and local questions arising out of the military occupation will in future be dealt with by an extraordinary Commissioner, who will communicate with the head-quarters. Those functions have been intrusted to the Comte DE SAINT VALLIER."

The Calcutta *Englishman* gives the following intelligence respecting the Loshai expedition: "News has been received from Gen. BOURCHIER to the 23d December, on which day he crossed the junction of the Tepai and Tourchoor. About forty Lushais threatened to oppose the passage, but retired without firing. The troops were all well. Gen. BROWNLOW, writing on the 24th December, reports having destroyed three large villages, containing stores of rice, after only a feeble resistance by the Lushais. One Gurkha had been killed in an ambuscade. On the 23d December Gen. BOURCHIER advanced on Kulell. The Lushais attacked the advance-guard, but were pursued; and two villages—one the residence of the Chief, and containing large stores of grain—were destroyed; a third village was occupied. Two men were killed of the Forty-fourth Regiment, and three of the Twenty-second, and one constable wounded."

The French Institute, at the instance of the Académie Française, has recently awarded to M. GUIZOT the biennial prize of 20,000 francs for his *Mémoires* and his *History of France*. M. GUIZOT, in acknowledging the official communication from the Secretary, says, "I am equally proud and grateful for this mark of honor, and I beg you to express to the glorious brotherhood which has for so long a period been pleased to receive me in their ranks the sentiments I entertain for this new evidence of kindly esteem. I have a further request to make. Will you be so good as to submit to the Academy my intention of devoting the amount of the biennial prize to the foundation of a prize to be awarded by the Academy triennially to the best work published within the three preceding years either upon one of the great periods of French literature, from its rise to our present time, or upon the life and works of the great French writers, either prose or poets, philosophers, historians, orators or learned critics."

The military school at St. Cyr has been thrown into a state of great commotion which will probably end in several of the officer-pupils (all the pupils, for the moment, are at least sous-lieutenants) being expelled. They are allowed to come to Paris every Sunday and Wednesday. On Jan 14 a train containing 300 of them was about returning to St. Cyr, when one of their comrades was prevented by the railway officials from getting into it because he had not a proper ticket. He had taken a first class ticket in the morning, and having, nevertheless, been obliged to travel second class, he maintained that he had a right to return with the same ticket. Out of this trifling affair sprang a scene of the greatest disorder and one of a most disgraceful character. Some of the officers in the train called to their comrade to cut the officials down with his sabre, while others began to smash the carriage-windows, throw the cushions and foot-warmers out on the platform, break the lamps, &c. In short the train was a complete wreck on reaching St. Cyr. The pupils themselves have instituted an inquiry to find out the ringleaders, for, as usual in such cases, the friends of disorder were but a small minority, and they have sent their names to the General at the head of the institution.

Lafayette-Place.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public, especially the tax-paying portion, would feel under great obligations if you would investigate and publish, in the columns of your paper, the facts in relation to the matter of the proposed extension of Lafayette-place. Many persons, probably a majority of those interested, deem it an unnecessary undertaking, and part and parcel of the fraudulent enterprises concocted under the Ring dynasty. If it must be done, however, (a matter by no means clear to many,) let us know who desires it, what it is to cost, how and with whom the contracts have been or are to be made, the awards for property taken, and the boundaries of the assessment lines, together with the gross amount it is proposed to raise through such assessment. Yours truly,

ALLEN J. CUMING.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 29, 1872.

CHICAGO.

Legislative Workings—Condition of the Poor—Rapid Growth of a Manufacturing Town—Condition of Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1872.

We are having, just now, another "spell" of severe weather, which has a tendency to check out-door operations, though it does not put a stop to work upon the foundations which are being prepared for the reconstruction of new Chicago. Even men continue to work upon outsides of buildings, and upon roofs, in many instances, so great is the anxiety to be ready with adequate accommodations for the Spring business. The most interesting event of the week has been the sentence of one convicted Alderman, who goes to jail for six months, pays a fine of $100, and the costs of his own conviction. The trial of the others has been set down for next Monday; but it is feared by many that the cases were postponed for a couple of weeks in order for the friends of the indicted Aldermen to "see" the prosecuting officers, so that it might not go so hard with them as with their comrade. It is hoped, however, that such is not the case; but in these days of almost general corruption the public is naturally very suspicious.

MOVEMENTS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Our Legislature is still engaged upon the interminable Revenue bill. It is so involved that the House frequently gets into a hot debate over or about it, and it is laid over. The Republican members have an elephant on their hands, growing out of the military occupation of Chicago and the message of Gov. PALMER in relation thereto. They have been holding caucuses, after the way they do things in Washington, on the report of the Select Committee, which sustained the positions of the Governor. Yesterday about seventy members met and adopted a protest against the military occupation, regarding the precedent as an unsafe one, but exonerating the military officers from intentional wrong-doing. Resolutions to this effect are reported to the House, with the expectation that they will be adopted. This has been a troublesome matter all round. After the excitement was over, it was easy enough to see that the proceedings had been irregular if not illegal, but at the same time it was evident to all that the best and most patriotic motives governed our Mayor and the military officers. The stand taken by the Governor rendered legislative action necessary, and the protest will probably be satisfactory to all.

EFFECT OF THE LIQUOR LAW.

The Liquor law is creating much agitation, though it does not go into effect until next July. The friends of the measure are holding ratification meetings in various parts of the State. In Chicago, they are going to make it the occasion of celebrating WASHINGTON's birthday. In the meantime, the whisky-sellers are rampant and raging, and are already agitating for repeal, threatening the members from this city, who voted for it, with all sorts of political vengeance. But as it was not passed by a party vote, the law will probably withstand all the clamor that can be raised against it.

WORK OF RELIEF—SUFFERINGS OF THE POOR.

The relief work is in full blast, as may be inferred from the fact that the pay-roll of employes amounts to ten thousand dollars a week, equal to five hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year, beside other expenses. The contributions have been liberal, but the cost of disbursement is about ten per cent., which may be considered rather high. The work is being done reasonably well, but latterly it has, in some of its details, fallen too much into the hands of a class who are not entitled to the confidence of the public. Business is done carelessly, especially in the North Division, where there is great imposition by those who have no claims, while, through the negligence of those having charge, many are left to suffer without aid who are entitled to it. A case has just been reported to me. A woman called three times at head-quarters, and received the promise of being visited and relieved. Neither was done. She called again and said she must have help, for her husband was dead. One of the clerical force thought he would look into the case personally. He went with the woman to her shanty, and there, in one corner, in a pile of straw, lay the dead husband. Two small children were endeavoring to keep from freezing by getting into the straw and covering themselves with an old quilt. There was no wood, no furniture, and no food in the house, and the woman had been begging in vain for days for some of the provision which has been so bountifully provided by our friends abroad, and was compelled to see her husband die of cold and starvation. This I have from a reliable Methodist gentleman who saw the sad sight. I trust such extreme cases are rare, and believe they are; but there is undoubtedly bad management in some of the districts. In the same district the number of known impostors is large, because of the loose management there. It has been announced that the general relief will terminate on the 1st of April. There will then be full work for all, and all able-bodied men and women will be thrown upon their own resources.

A WESTERN LOWELL.

I was down the Rock Island Road a few days since. About seventy miles from Chicago is the town or city of Marseilles, on the Illinois River. It possesses almost an unlimited water-power, produced by cutting a canal and taking the water out of the river and carrying it past some rapids and then letting it return, thereby securing a fall of about twenty feet. This power is already considerably improved—there being three paper mills, two flouring mills, a saw-mill, two manufactories of farm implements, horse-powers, &c., one cutlery establishment, one paper statuary for the manufacture of hall paper, and one extensive machine-shop. A cotton factory is projected and under way. It is destined to be one of the most extensive manufacturing towns in the West. If the water-power should prove insufficient for the demands upon it, coal is handy, for Marseilles is located in the midst of the La Salle coal-fields, which underlie a large portion of the county. An immense amount of manufacturing of all kinds has sprung up in this State during the last ten years, which has proved of immense advantage every way. In this town two establishments—rolling-mills—alone sustain a population of about ten thousand.

PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Ten years ago labor in this city was seventy-five cents a day, and skilled mechanics got from $1 25 to $2. Farmers in the interior had to sell their corn at from seven to ten cents a bushel, and wheat at twenty-five. Some of our mechanics are now wanting $5 a day, so that with all the increase in the price of the necessaries of life caused by the war, our working population are laying up more money than ever before. What we want most in the West is to do our own manufacturing to the greatest possible extent, and then we shall not have to pay the enormous charges of the railroads for carrying our produce to market, and for bringing manufactured articles to us, and also be freed from the commissions and profits of the horde of middlemen whom the farmers are now compelled to support.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

Business is dull—perhaps more than usually so. Money, however, appears to be quite easy, and everything is working as smoothly as could be expected, all the circumstances considered. The immense amount of money which will be paid out next Summer for building, will create a demand for all the mechanics we can get, at remunerative prices. The proposition to take the duty off from building materials has already had the effect to reduce prices. A short time ago, the Brick Manufacturers' Association was holding prices at $12 per thousand for Spring and Summer contracts. But now they are willing to fall quite a distance below that figure, as Canadians in the trade have offered to lay them down upon our docks at $7.

Uncle Sam has made something by the fire, as well as lost. A gentleman told me, yesterday, he had $15,000 in Government bonds burned up with his house, and has no way of proving his loss, so as to claim to have the securities replaced. And we presume his is not a solitary case.

TRAVELS IN JAPAN.

Additional Notes of Minister DeLong's Journey in the Interior.

Aino Women—What an Aino Town Looks Like—Fattening Bears for Food—Remarkable Scenes and Incidents—Interesting Notes by the Wayside.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Friday, Dec. 29, 1871.

My last letter closed with a mention of our first meeting with one of the hairy aborigines of Japan. At this village we stopped for luncheon, and learning that there were some Aino women in the crowd assembled in the street, we went out to see them. We found them very shy and disposed to run away, but we came upon them so suddenly that they made a virtue of necessity and remained sitting. They were good sized, apparently well built and strong, and would have been very good-looking but for their tattooed lips. These they tattoo in the form of a mustache with ends turned up in artistic style, but, strangely enough, the lower lip is the one operated on, and the effect is to make them look very ugly. They wore red silk ear-rings, and the men appeared to be very proud of extravagant ornaments of a similar character.

AINO TOWN AND HABITATIONS.

During the afternoon of this day we arrived at an Aino town on our route. The houses or huts are built of straw, thatched on pole frames, and are without floors or mats, with a place for a wood fire in the centre, the smoke being allowed to find its way out as best it may; consequently everything on the inside was smoked and unclean. Here we saw rudely-shaped fishing spears, snow-shoes, bows and arrows, skins of deers, bears and badgers; portions of fish-nets, some beans, millet, sea-weed, &c. Adjoining each of the largest sized houses, we found a straw store-house, built on posts, its bottom several feet above the ground, evidently to keep its contents from contact with dampness, and to secure it against rats and foxes.

THE AINOS' PIGS.

We found a number of bears in pole cages here, who made some alarming demonstrations at our approach. Through our interpreter we learned that the Ainos, upon finding a bear tree, observe it until the she bear has young, when they at once kill the old one and bring away the cubs, in some instances so very young that the women suckle them. They are then confined in cages and fattened, to be subsequently slaughtered when they have become so old and strong as to be dangerous. The fact that they mount the bears' skulls on poles in front of their houses, and go through some certain ceremonials when they slaughter those they raise, has led to the belief on the part of the Japanese that they worship the bear. I do not think that this is at all true, but I believe that this display is made out of pride, as an Indian would hang scalps on his wigwam, merely to prove his prowess.

SUPPOSED RELIGION OF THE AINOS.

Through the Governor at Saltsporo, we endeavored to gain some knowledge about the religion, habits and history of these people. He informed us that they worship the mysterious, that is, whatever they cannot understand in man or nature, and that those bear skulls, when bleached in the sun and weather, are used as mirrors. An Aino, feeling conscience-stricken on account of some wrong he has committed, observes himself in one of these skulls, and imagines he sees reflected there—first, his own likeness, then the wrong he has done, and, finally, the redress that he should make, and, governed by that vision, at once proceeds to make such redress. This information, however, must be received with great caution, for the Japanese do not respect or care enough about the Ainos to have ever exerted themselves to find out very much about their customs or opinions, and also because the Ainos dislike the Japanese so much that they probably mislead them on many matters.

AINO CHILDREN AND OLD MEN.

All the entire Aino Community, when they found they were allowed to do so, came out and observed us. Many of the men we found to be very hairy on such portions of their bodies as were exposed. The women were very wild and shy, all of them bearing the regulation tattoo. The children were bright-eyed, robust and pleasant, acknowledging the simplest gifts with full and beaming expressions of gratitude, as if it were indeed a wonderful thing for them to have presents bestowed. The children looked very intellectual and would compare very favorably with urchins of the same age anywhere in Europe or America. Many old men were here bowed with age, and with long, silvery beards sweeping their breasts. All received us kindly and courteously, accepting our little presents with great gusto, and seemingly desirous for us to tarry longer. It was also evident that they were delighted to see that we wore beards, and one of our number, who had a very full and very black beard, apparently became an object of their greatest regard.

A REMARKABLY HAIRY SPECIMEN.

All were dressed with skins or gowns so as to conceal nearly all of their persons, but during the day we obtained a full view for a long time of one old fellow in a boat who was almost naked, and he was indeed very hairy. His beard reached to his waist, straight and thick, and all over his person, even on his back, shoulders and thighs, the hair was seemingly as long, thick and black as that on a buffalo; but of course he was an exception to the rule.

CURIOUS FACTS.

We saw in different places about their villages little rows of sticks stuck in the ground shaved upward with the shavings left pendent. These we were informed were their places of worship. At Saltsporo the Governor, in discussion with us about these people, told us that they had no histories or even legends; that when one of their number died they rolled the body in a mat and buried it lying on its side, burned the residence of the deceased, and never afterward alluded in any way to that person, it being considered dangerous to the safety alike of the spirit of the deceased and to themselves to do so. He stated also that they had no ideas of time, not even knowing their own ages. That the number of Ainos on the Island of Yesso was about fifteen thousand; but this information is, beyond doubt, wholly unauthentic, as the Japanese occupation of this island, until very recently, has been confined to a few ports on the extreme south coast, and even now, with the exception of Saltsporo and the line of the roads leading to it, it is limited to the shores of the island about half way up on each side from Hakodadi.

THE AINOS UNSUBDUED.

The great interior is yet the domain of the Aino, unsubdued, in all his original savageness. He there still roams, hunts, fishes, worships his whittled sticks, strokes his beard, plays with his pet bears, badgers and foxes, and tattoos his wife to his heart's content.

The Governor further informed us that murder is a crime unknown among these primitive people; that the greatest punishment that could be inflicted upon an Aino would be to cut off his beard; that the women are remarkably chaste, and adultery severely punished; that one man is allowed but one wife, and she is not subject to any undue amount of labor, and in her turn she submits in the old patriarchal style to the leadership, love and protection of her lord, with no apparent aspirations to grasp greater powers. From what I saw of these people I am convinced that they are susceptible of a high degree of moral culture; that in disposition they are tractable and kind; that were it not for their wild mode of life, living as they do on the results of the chase, they cannot be truly called savages. These people are very numerous, not only in Yesso but in Saghalia and all of the adjacent islands.

THEIR SKILL AS HUNTERS.

We hunted with them as guides, and found them to be as bold riders as the Arab, as quick-sighted and fleet-footed as the American Indian, splendid shots with the gun and arrow, and perfectly trustworthy as companions. I visited a great number of their villages, in many of which there were but four Japanese, and in all cases they appeared to be well provided with food—fish, deer and bear meat—and I saw few instances of suffering from any sickness or disease.

AN AINO DANCE.

On the west coast, during our homeward journey, the Governor, who had accompanied us for two days, managed to let us see an Aino dance. We seated ourselves in our tea-houses; the sliding doors on one side were all removed, and the Ainos, under a Japanese officer, assembled in a little yard adjacent, and were directed to dance and sing for our entertainment. The feast commenced by a generous distribution of saki (rice whisky) to them to warm them up to their work. They drank prodigious quantities of this before manifesting any excitement, but when it began to work they cut some eccentric capers in a wild style, singing songs that appeared to have been buried for a long time low down in their stomachs. Their dance consisted of hopping, bowing, clapping their hands together and then striking their thighs and breasts. One of their songs was translated to us, when it appeared to be a song of thanks to the Japanese, from whom they had learned how to make saki, and were wonderfully indebted for such civilizing influences. During the singular performance they imitated birds and beasts quite well.

In drinking they were provided with peculiar-shaped sticks; these they laid first across the bowl, then raised the whole to their foreheads, bowing their obligations; then, taking the stick and delicately dipping one end of it in the liquor, they cast a little out to the ground, saying, "This is to the earth;" then a little more was thrown upward with the remark, "This is to the sky;" again another such a libation, saying, "This is to our rulers;" and then, lastly, "This is to ourselves." Then, using this same wand or stick to carefully part their mustaches, they drink with the stick placed carefully across the bowl, repeating the ceremony with every fresh draught. We felt conscience-stricken at having been instrumental in inflicting upon these poor wretches the duty of indulging in such a drunken orgie as this proved to be, and imagined, from the amount of liquor that they drank, that they would be "off duty" for a week; but early next morning, when we rode out of town, we found them all apparently in the best of spirits, waiting to see us properly off on our journey.

THE ZOOLOGICAL FORMATION OF YESSO.

On the line of the east coast I noticed in many places large deposits of iron sand on the beach, and picked up a few quartz pebbles which were considered strong indications of there being gold in the mountains. In places where the shore was not rocky, but still precipitous, another stratification of the earth was disclosed, in which I found sea-shells imbedded in the clay of the solid mountain one hundred or more feet below the surface, thus indicating its marine formation and upheaval.

On our fifth day out we reached a place called Sull's Carry, a solitary house by the sea, and at the foot of a very high and steep mountain that here ended in a precipitous cliff of great beauty overhanging the water. Here we were compelled to abandon the beach and climb over the mountain. On the way we saw tracks and other signs of bear very fresh. After arriving at our resting place for the night we learned that the bears at that point were destroying the horses of the people and committing great depredations.

TRAVELING IN A JUNK.

The next day's journey we made mainly in a junk, rowed for a long time by Ainos, until a fine breeze sprung up and relieved them. It was a curious scene to behold those wild, long-bearded fellows, (an exact picture of first-class theatrical pirates,) singing to their oars, and chanting a wild and not unmusical song.

That night we remained at a place called Rosa, near the foot of another volcano called Oosa. This we at once ascended, having to tear our way with our Aino guides through a very dense growth of brush in a cotton-wood forest, until at last we reached the steep side of the mountain proper, and then ascended by a most toilsome march in *débris*, sinking at each step to our ankles until we reached the edge of the crater. We found it to be an immense opening, circular in form, as near as we could judge, and about a mile in diameter. Within this circle were two rugged peaks that appeared to have withstood time and the fury of the flames, and to still be the theatre of the continued conflagration. They were even then emitting smoke and steam in huge volumes. These peaks we could not, of course, reach or ascend. Beyond, and in plain view, was an immense lake also called Oosa, and within this was a most beautiful and symmetrical island in the form of a sugar-loaf. From our stand-point on the mountain our view was sublime, as the day was fine and the atmosphere very clear. Volcano Bay stretching away on the one hand, with its surf beating loudly at the base of the mountain on which we stood, whilst inland, Yesso, with its rugged face of high mountain and dark defile, seemed sleeping under its deep forests.

A BUDDIST TEMPLE.

Descending again to the village, we called at a Buddist temple, the first I had met since leaving Hakodadi. It was beautifully situated in a deep grove, and was very large and inviting. Here, for the first and only time since our arrival in Japan, we beheld the Tycoon's crest hung out. I had not supposed such an exhibition to be at all showable. We expressed a desire to enter, and were at once shown in and invited to a seat on the matted floor in front of the altar, where we were surrounded by a bevy of shaven priests, who came to greet us dressed in full canonicals. The main and side altars were gorgeously arrayed with golden lotus leaves, candelebras in bronze and gold, censor vases, and images of gods and minor deities.

Minister DE LONG having placed a little money before one of the gods, the hearts of the priests were unlocked, so they lighted up the altar and temple in a blaze of light, ordered tea and candles, and told us the history of the temple and the volcano. Finally, they unrobed for our barbarian eyes a vailed image, evidently to be looked upon only by the most godly. We well understood, by the immediate prostration of our guard and officers, that they had disclosed their most sacred idol, and we felt complimented accordingly.

All of these gods had little plates of rice, potatoes, fish, &c., sitting before them, and to our horror we observed our dog quietly robbing one of the most prudish-looking of them all of his rations. Before we could interfere and apologise, one of the priests approached the dog, took another plate of food from another god, called Zero to him, and offered him the food of his dinner.

From this priest we learned that the temple was built sixty-eight years ago and that the volcano underwent a terrible eruption about fifty years ago, destroying a great deal of the surrounding country and causing many deaths. Since that time every seven or eight years it has been subject to slight eruptions, and is constantly burning. That night the priest sent Minister DE LONG a pot of brown sugar. Mr. DE LONG returned the compliment with a bottle of brandy and a can of peaches, not knowing what else to send. We shall always wonder what they thought of such a gift.

Street Paving.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one way of imposing upon taxpayers that under the old law of assessment has become common, and which has not received the attention it should. To illustrate what is meant, the writer will quote a case in point, which is but one of hundreds, though not always referring to the same form of taxation. In the statutes regulating the paving of City streets, it is held that a street once paved by contract and taxed upon property, cannot be again taxed upon the same property for a second and different pavement within a certain limit of time; but, disregarding this law and the protests of owners, pavements have been removed and new ones laid down. This has just been done on the Fifth-avenue, above Fifty-ninth-street, owners being assessed, with a full knowledge of the illegality of the proceeding, the assessment, of course, becoming a lien upon the property until vacated or paid off. Shortly appears the representative of some well-known firm of attorneys, who can, for the little consideration of twenty-five per cent. of the sum assessed, have the incumbrance removed; and this the frightened real estate owners, not knowing where the "little joker" is, consents to. This is repeated, again and again, and, under the management of the authorities has become a regular system of robbery and extortion. L.

ITALY.

Tidings from Rome—Politics in Artist Life—A Word for Artists—American Painters and Sculptors—Mr. Tilton's Achievements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

It is a subject of conjecture what effect political changes are to have upon the artist life of Rome. Beside the Italian artists several hundred painters and sculptors from foreign countries have found this the most convenient place for practicing their art. There is inspiration in the atmosphere, and so many artists together create sympathies for each other, and form their own moral and social tone. In the point of view of profit, for the sculptors particularly, great advantages are found. Here, material to facilitate processes, is everywhere at hand, and the marble of which the statue is made, is in the home market. The models, whether in the living flesh, or in the mere perfect ideals of the galleries, may be studied without going far, and at the smallest cost; and the best-trained workmen are ready to undertake the slow and wearisome labor of execution. The sculptor who has a commission, may reckon his large profits at leisure. Considerable alarm has lately been felt because an export tax upon the works of foreign artists resident here has once more been talked about. As high as thirty per cent. has been named; and if such an impost should be put on, if it should not lead to the ruin of the interests of the foreign artists, it will, at least, have for result to make Rome and Florence no longer the paradise for artists which they so long have been. Many painters and sculptors would be obliged to leave Italy altogether.

A WORD FOR ARTISTS.

It is our duty to give praise and sympathy to those who are creating the beauty which nourishes our souls. While we would not look upon artists with a sentimental regard, or exalt them unduly, we must always recognize art as an educator of the higher life. We do not forget that most painters and sculptors are following a profession, and seeking as eagerly to make their art a source of enrichment, as any others who happen to be the possessors of superior skill. Unfortunately we have but too many proofs that works of art of no merit worthy to be recognized are thrust upon the market like the commonest merchandise, rendering less service than many articles of the most vulgar utility.

LARGE DISCOVERY OF PAINTINGS.

It has lately come to the knowledge of the public that there are stored in the garrets of the vast Palazzo Vecchio in Florence more than six thousand pictures. They were accumulated, for the most part, in the time of the MEDICI, or during two centuries of that absolute rule. The number is sufficient to cover the walls of half the galleries of the world. As to the quality, we have yet no trustworthy account. Some agent who has at his command a portion of the revenue of an American city or State might, after making inquiries, find it worth while to come out here and obtain permission to sift what good grain he can from this great store-house of chaff. So far as we can learn, it was the habit of the artists in the time of the MEDICI, who were liberal patrons of the arts, to offer to them for purchase, everything worthy of the slightest notice that was produced. These Princes kept agents authorized to examine and pronounce upon the quality of whatever was offered, and to hand over to the artists such sums in ready money as at the time they might need. Hence, probably, the origin of the term "patronizing" artists. It may be well that the practice is pretty well done away with in our day, for most buyers of pictures and statues wish to get their money's worth, and although often little taste or knowledge is shown, we are at least saved from the accumulation of the rubbish of an indiscriminate and charitable "patronage."

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

So far as American art in Rome is concerned, I find by the posted up list that the number of painters and sculptors resident here is between thirty and forty—or about the same as during the past fifteen years. The oldest of them date their Roman exile—of sweet memories—as far back as five-and-twenty or thirty years. It is not unkind to indulge the suspicion that they no longer have any desire to go home. With the national banner in their houses, and often flung from their windows on days of Italian festa, they carry America with them; and with a daily knowledge of passing events Rome has become but a suburb of one of the transatlantic cities, and is joined to them by growing interests. Among the artists in Rome in whose works a constant improvement is noticeable, Mr. TILTON deserves conspicuous mention. Pains-taking thought, aspiration after an elevated ideal, and the devotion which does not shrink from any labor necessary to reach a desired result, are the qualities which give us assurance of a true artist. Neither the painter, nor any one who loves art with genuine feeling, can easily grow tired of the scenes of natural beauty, of which Italy, and particularly the Roman campagna, furnish such an inexhaustible variety. These scenes have been painted so often that to many their freshness is nearly worn out, and only an artist of uncommon ability has the power to keep alive that poetic charm, which the eye, not less than the imagination, craves. Mr. TILTON has done nearly all that power of color inspired by a poetic fancy can accomplish. A little while ago both the artist and his friends thought that the subtle influences of the landscape, and sky, and atmosphere of Italy had exhausted their power of quickening, and carrying forward a further development. The genial glow of the sun, and sky, and golden atmosphere of the East, had been dreamt of, and a year ago the time came for turning into objective experiences the delicious, subjective unrealities of the long-drawn dream. Mr. TILTON brought back with him from the Nile so great a number of sketches that they must furnish the store from which he can draw for many years. A new world has been opened, and a new revelation of beauty, to stimulate the artist to labor with higher hope and enjoyment. The promise of the future we find in the freshness and vigor of the Egyptian sketches in water color; for only two pictures in oil have as yet been begun. These have been commissioned by Mr. CARTER BROWN and Mr. ROBERT GODDARD, both of Providence. The subjects selected are the great ruins of Comombo and Dendera, among the most imposing on the Nile. As the scene is quickened into vitality by the hand of the painter, the life of the East rises before us, and the mind is carried back through the vast periods of thousands of years of a pre-historic past. Egypt can never furnish the scenes of nature and life in the picturesque variety and beauty which the artist has found in Italy. Nor is there, in the history or life of the East, so much that appeals to the artist's sympathies. But with modern means of movement the painter has the whole world for his field, and from the heart of the Andes to the interior of Asia and the sources of the Nile, the transition is but a step. When the awful heights of the Himalayas have been painted, there will remain those regions of inexpressible grandeur and desolation, the half-explored world of Arctic ice. The semi-Oriental characteristics of Venice have given Mr. TILTON the materials for some of his best pictures. The theme is old, but it has inspired many an art-epic of exquisite beauty. The color of Venice carries us—but not with an abrupt transition—from Italy to the East. The Asiatic traffic brought back wealth of decorative form, as well as treasures of commercial gain; and the stains of four or five centuries have added the tints which give the last grace to the model from which the painter creates or marks out his perfected ideal. The artist must grow, or sink into the monotony of a tiresome repetition of himself. A result of Mr. TILTON's visit to the East is greater clearness of insight and breadth of feeling, for these are already perceived in his works. Only by love and devotion are the magic secrets, of which nature has such an inexhaustible store, found out, and their charm felt.

With us landscape art seems to be steadily rising to a more and more respectable position. A great nation, with no genius capable of putting as [illegible] a visible representation of any of the noble passages of its story, or, in other words, presenting the human figure and placing it in heroic relations, is contenting itself for the present with representing the scenes of nature—which is the back-ground of history, or the theatre upon which history is acted—and representing them so well as to win general praise. ANGELICO.

CUBA.

Concha vs. Valmaseda—Lively Lobbying Across the Atlantic by Cable—Absurd Reports About Cuban Leaders—Grave of the Spanish Army—A Four-Year-Old Volunteer, but a Prince—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1872.

The Concha party, which was so sanguine of success, and had already "sold the bear's skin" in anticipation in making out the political shade and the offices to be filled by its partisans, has met with a disastrous and unexpected defeat at the last moment. The partisans of VALMASEDA were too strong and too numerous, and employed the weapon so freely used by the Conchistas, a liberal disbursement of money in Spain, with signal advantage. Telegram followed telegram to Madrid, directed to the President of the Ministry, to ADELARDO LOPEZ DE AYALA, Ex-Minister of the Colonies, and to about a dozen different journals in Madrid. Prominent Conchistas also forwarded cypher telegrams advising their partisans in Spain to desist from pushing their candidate, as the majority of the people were in favor of VALMASEDA, and that a conflict between the two parties was imminent. The Volunteer Colonels were in a majority for VALMASEDA, the Conchistas consisting of Col. JULIAN ZULUETA, of the Second; Col. RAMON HERRERA, of the Fifth; Col. MIGUEL A. HERRERA, of the Third, and Col. MARTINEZ RICO, of the Seventh Battalion; those of the First, Fourth and Sixth Infantry, First and Second Riflemen, First and Second Artillery, First and Second Cavalry, the Engineers, and Hussars, and those from Regla, Guanabacoa, Casa Blanca and Marianas being Valmasedistas, or fourteen against four. On Monday the telegrams came assuring the Valmasedistas that their man would remain, and they set to work immediately organizing a grand serenade, which was given the same evening, and at which even the Conchista Colonels assisted. On the following morning VALMASEDA left by way of Batabano for the south coast of the Island, and is now taking all available forces from the Cinco Villas to operate in the Central and Eastern Departments. On Thursday the third of the four regular battalions of Riflemen from Spain arrived here and were received by the volunteers, who gave the officers and men a dinner and presented them with cigars. These new arrivals leave for the Central Department tomorrow, and the report that some of them would remain here to do garrison duty is therefore exploded.

MOVEMENTS OF CUBAN LEADERS.

The week has been productive of curious reports regarding prominent Cubans. The story of CESPEDES having arrived at Jamaica is true, but the Jamaica in question is not the Island of Jamaica, but the township of Jamaica, near Guantanamo, about fifty miles from Santiago de Cuba. The story of the flight of MACEO, who was reported to have accompanied CESPEDES, is also untrue, as this gentleman, in the disguise of a Roman Catholic priest, was in the town of Santiago de Cuba, conferring with secret agents of the Spanish and prominent partisans of the Cuban Government, only seventeen days ago. The flight of PIO ROSADO, a brother of CESPEDES, and of ENRIQUE COLLAZO, to Jamaica, is announced in a telegram from Kingston noticing their arrival. PIO ROSADO is the Ex-Santiago de Cuba schoolmaster, who, in a full Cuban General's uniform, entered that city with sword, hat and an enormous cockade, and presented himself before the Spanish General, GARCIA MUNOZ, in command there, and protested against the barbarous manner in which the war was carried on by the Spaniards. Gen. GARCIA made him take his cockade off his hat, and the volunteers were preparing to kill him, but the General had received him as an envoy, and had ROSADO accompanied outside of the lines by two of his Adjudants. This was considered at the time one of the most daring and foolhardy missions undertaken by a Cuban, although it was known that once within the Spanish lines they would respect him.

GRAVE OF THE SPANISH ARMY.

Since the outbreak of the revolution, in October, 1868, Spain has sent 110,000 men to Cuba. About two-thirds of this number have died. War matters are at a stand still; a few surrenders and an occasional skirmish. That famous individual, GONSALES BORT, has given signs of life by blowing his own horn through the papers. The Cuban Col. RAMON HERNANDEZ was killed near Guaimaro.

THE BONES OF COLUMBUS.

The new cemetery projected for over fifteen years, and where people are buried already, but which has neither wall, nor fence, nor decent road leading to it, will be called the Cristobal Colon (Christopher Columbus) Cemetery, and the ashes of that gentleman, now in the Havana Cathedral, are to transferred to the cemetery bearing his name, and placed under a superb monument. It will be many years before this plan will be realized, and the Havana Bishop, who gives all orders and makes all changes in his bishopric, taking also good care to collect his revenue, while residing abroad, will not hurry up this work, because he cannot make any profit by it.

A ROYAL VOLUNTEER.

The volunteers of this city, especially the Fourth Company of the Second Battalion, have just received a strong reinforcement in the person of his Serene Highness the Prince of Asturias, Mr. MANUEL FILIBERTO DE SAVOY, son of AMADEUS, and about four years of age, who was proposed and elected as a distinguished member of that company. This new volunteer is all right, and he may enter the Havana University with less risk than other young men, as his connection with the volunteers may save him from being shot or sent to the Penitentiary.

DOUBLE ASSASSINATION.

Mr. ANTONIO M. RUIZ, the Mayor of Remedios, and his colored servant boy, thirteen years of age, were assassinated on the 11th by persons unknown. Mr. RUIZ was first strangled with a rope and the head then cut off with a knife. The mulatto boy was killed with a knife. Opinions differ as to the cause of the murder, some asserting that it was done for robbery, while others say politics were at the bottom of the affair. The former is the more likely, as Mr. RUIZ was a very wealthy man, and always had large sums of money with him, none of which was found.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Havana City Council is ready to receive propositions offering to loan the city $2,250,000, with which to pay the present stockholders of the gas company and run the gas-works hereafter for account of the city. So far nobody has made any offer.... Not a single Havana journal knew who JAMES FISK, JR., was. The *Voz*, in mentioning his death, says: "He was probably one of those persons who lately figured in the scandalous abuses of the municipality of the State of New-York," and calls him also a certain Mr. FISK. Such is fame.

CARDENAS.

Capt. TIBBETS, of the American brig Torrent, arrived on the 16th, and reports having seen a brig ashore on the 10th instant on the north-east point of Abaco. The Captain was not close enough to ascertain the name of the wrecked vessel. The Custom-house authorities here have retained in their possession several cases of medicine consigned to Mr. CAHILL, an American druggist, the only one established in the island. The different officials and proprietors of opposition establishments have used the Government inspector to act against the poor druggist, whose only fault seems to be that he is an American, and fails to offer the customary bribe. As our Consuls are of so little use, Mr. CAHILL will have to wait until the higher authorities take the case in hand and do him justice. Mr. ADOLFO D. VARGAS, the cashier of Mr. HENRY TREAT, an American merchant of this city, has absconded with $30,000 of his employer's money. It is supposed that he has gone to New-York. QUASIMODO.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of January, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANGEL MONDOLFO, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of February, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of January, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM A. HOBBS, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 12 M. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS GLASER and MAX GLASER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Lewis Glaser and Max Glaser, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of February, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1872.
f3-1awSw3s* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of separate estate, JAMES D. SPARKMAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that the second general meeting of the separate creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1872, at 11 o'clock M., before John Fitch, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 27, 1872.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,
No. 187 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 3,936.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER S. DERBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1872.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Walter S. Derby, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
ja20-1aw3wSa* FRED. DODSWORTH, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM A. BIGELOW, plaintiff, against PETER V. WINTERS and Mary E., his wife, William T. Hunt and Sarah F., his wife, Edward DeCamp and Margaret Jane, his wife, Leander Stone, John Van Orden, Job Throckmorton, Fanny E. Lichtenstein and — Lichtenstein, her husband, Erastus Brainard, Henry G. Nichols, Hollis L. Powers, The Union Manufacturing Company, Henry McCormick, Thomas S. Tice, Abner H. Keeney, Receiver; David Robeteach and Moritz Tausig, The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, The First National Bank of the City of Brooklyn; John J. Drake and Charles Drake, Albert G. Waterman, John Whitely, The National Shoe and Leather Bank, Frederick S. Benson, David S. Schanck, R. Dubois Schanck, Theodore W. Morris and Andrew H. Schanck, George Monroe and George Thorogood, Emanuel H. Schwartz and Jacob Petvermacher, Thomas McGuinness, Lavinia Arnold, administratrix, &c., of Welcome V. R. Arnold, deceased; Alfred P. Arnold, Eli Martin, Julius A. Candee and George C. Hagaman, Peter Jackson and John H. Steinmetz, Davis Collamore and O. H. P. Archer, Receiver, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 10, 1872.
EDMONDS & FIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the Clerk's Office of the above Court, on the 10th day of January, 1872. EDMONDS & FIELDS,
ja27-1aw6wSa* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—EDWARD E. MITCHELL and GEORGE G. BYRON, surviving executors of the last will of William H. Burrowes, deceased, plaintiffs, against Benjamin F. Camp and Mary Etta, his wife, Frederick Butterfield, William Smith, James Wheeler, John Falconer, John B. Dickinson; Peter T. Sharp, executor, and Ellen L. Voorhees, executrix of the will of Dominicus S. Voorhees, deceased; Maria T. Myres, executrix, &c., of Austin Myres, deceased, and in her own right; Benjamin F. Beekman, James Parker, Louis Hurst; Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank of Somers, Westchester County, N. Y.; John W. Bitch, William P. Woodcock, Horace Greeley, Ferdinand C. Kempton, and Floyd Brown, defendants.—Amended summons—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Oct. 27, 1871.
J. P. MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 62 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 21st day of November, 1871.
J. P. MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 62 Wall-st.
New-York, Jan. 26, 1872. ja27-1aw6wS*

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, HUNTER against HAWKSWORTH, 1871, H. No. 247, the creditors of JOHN WILSON HAWKSWORTH, late of Sheffield, in the County of York, merchant, who died in or about the 2d day of October, 1869, are on or before the 16th day of March, 1872, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. Greaves Walker, of No. 11 Beaufort Buildings, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, the solicitor of Thomas Buxton Hawksworth, the executor of the estate and effects of the said John Wilson Hawksworth, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, at his Chambers, situate No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of April, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 14th day of January, 1872.
H. PRITCHARD, Chief Clerk.
SINGLETON & TATTERSHALL, No. 2 Great James-st., W. C., Agents for Herbert Bramley, Sheffield, England, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—THOMAS STILLMAN, Plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE F. DRAKE, Louise P. Bates, William H. Bates, Nelson C. Trowbridge, James Hale, Trustee of Evelina F. Trowbridge, and John W. Crump, Defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 29 Pine-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
5.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN......Feb. 28, at
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 6, at
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......Mar. 13, at
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC......Feb. 17, 12½ P. M.
ATLANTIC......Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
BALTIC......March 2, 11 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE......DAURE......Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE......Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON......ROUSSAN......Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......Saturday, Mar. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 13.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Feb. 3.
Saturday, Jan. 20.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Feb. 10.
Saturday, Jan. 27.	INDIA.	Saturday, Feb. 17.
Saturday, Feb. 3.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Feb. 24.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
CHINA......Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA......Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA......Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA......Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA......Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
FROM BOSTON.
PARTHIA......Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA......Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA......Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA......Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
HECLA......Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
and every following SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage......$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; steerage, $29 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $30 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON......Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Feb. 15.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 13.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
ERIE, Capt. WIER......Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM......April 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Feb. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. ADAMS, Feb. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)......Sat., Feb. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)......Fri., Feb. 23
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken,......Saturday, March 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.—The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. & C. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE
For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
The intermediate examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 5, and will be continued through the week, beginning at 9½ o'clock each day. Trustees of the College, Regents of the University, parents of students, and friends of education generally are invited to attend.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, BURLINGTON, N. J.—Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; Rev. C. T. KELLOGG, M. A., Rector. Next term opens Feb. 5, 1872. For information as to terms for admission to the Preparatory Department, address the Rector, at Burlington, N. J.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemayer of Paris.
NO. 36 EAST 35TH-ST.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 1.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 359 5th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children, No. 105 East 29th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 1.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—LONG known for its high character and reasonable rates. Address T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street, to Elm-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby and who may be opposed to the same do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO MERCIER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 170 East Ninety-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1872.
ja20-1aw6mS MARY DESSOIR, Administratrix.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE une place pour faire les robes; comprend les machines; préfère dans un hotel; bonne référence. Adresse pour deux jours Gramercy Park House, entrance.

ENSEIGNEMENT EN FRANCAIS AT ES allemand, 5th-av. Address Prof. E. T., Box No. 109 Times Office.